THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 200

WASHINGTON.

The Present Status of the Universal Suffrage Amendment.

The Remains of John Wilkes Booth Delivered to His Friends.

An Important Conference of Prominent Radicals and Southern Conservatives.

Forney Has a Sudden and Serious Attack of Conservatism.

McKee Covers Himself all Over With Meanness.

John C. Breckinridge En Route to Kentucky.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The constitutional suffrage amendment is at last vibrating between the two houses of Congress, in a conference committee of three from each branch. It came up in the House to-day, and the latter refused to give the requisite two-thirds vote for the Senate substitute for the original proposition. It was claimed that this enfranchised all the Chinamen on the Pacific coast, and the House decided, therefore, that it wanted the matter placed in a better shape. Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, made a very pointed argument against having so important a question legislated upon by a mere conference committee, whose diction had to be accepted without a word of discussion in either house.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The House to-day passed the joint resolution telegraphed Saturday granting the consent of Congress as provided for in the act for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to that company to issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct the road between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. There were only fifteen votes against it.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH

were this afternoon quietly removed from the arsenal grounds, where they were buried in April, 1865, and were delivered to his friends for transmission to Baltimore, where they are to be reinterred by his mother. The President ordered the remains to be given up on the application of Edwin Booth and others of his family.

HARROLD,

Booth's companion, was disinterred yesterday, and his funeral took place to-day.

CALEB CUSHING'S TREATY.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day the treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing. It was made with the United States of Colombia, and the latter concedes to the United States of America the right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien at any point which may be selected after its engineers have made such surveys as they may deem proper. The United States Government may undertake this work, or Congress may determine how it may delegate the power to a private company. The construction of the canal is regarded on the Isthmus as practicable. If the Senate ratifies the treaty, and Congress will enact the necessary legislation the work can be commenced during the present year.

ARBITRATION.

The President of the United States on Saturday accepted the office of arbitrator upon a boundary question which has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal on the coast of Africa.

AN ATTEMPT TO HARMONIZE.

A meeting of prominent Radicals and Southern Conservatives was held a few nights since, which was intended to be private until other meetings of a similar character should be held. It has, however, leaked out that there were present about forty persons, including Gen. Fremont, Col. Forney, Congressman Cooke, Morrill and Morehead, General Longstreet, and Ridgeway and Barbour, of Virginia, and Col. Duncan, of Ky., and several Southern Senators. The object of the gathering was an interchange of views toward harmonizing the people of the two sections.

Forney said the time had arrived for the exercise of a wise and magnanimous legislative policy toward the South so as to bring that people into full accord and brotherhood, and he avowed his intention to devote his energies to this great purpose. Fremont indorsed heartily his views, and others spoke in a similar strain. Forney's conservatism has surprised his friends, who are mostly the intensest Radicals.

M'KEE'S MEANNESS.

Congressman McKee, of Kentucky, who, with the help of his party friends in the House, cheated John D. Young out of his seat in that body, to-day attempted to prevent the passage of an appropriation to pay Young his expenses in the contest, which is the usage of the House in such cases. The act was so despicably mean, that a majority of the Radicals refused to sanction it and voted to pay it.

Subsequently Mr. McKee endeavored to have stricken out of the bill to relieve the political disabilities of a number of Southerners five or six names from Kentucky. The House adjourned with the motion pending, but the Reconstruction Committee will stand by their bill as reported, and it is not believed that Mr. McKee will accomplish his object.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

There will be a meeting of the House Election Committee in the morning prior to their report on the Louisiana cases. Their report as agreed on rejects Hunt on account of alleged frauds and intimidation in the election, but as the vote of Louisiana was cast for President and Vice President the committee will for the sake of consistency modify their report. They will reject all contestants on grounds of other irregularities.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day made some verbal alterations in the tobacco tax bill, and further discussed the extension of time for the withdrawal of whisky from bond, but left it undecided.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Committee further amended the Mississippi bill, which was subsequently reported to the House and again recommitted. The amendment requiring the votes on the adoption of the Constitution to be counted in the presence of the General commanding the District, provisional Governor and a Commissioner of the Convention, will, it is thought, insure a fair count. The bill is very obnoxious to Mississippians here as it insures the carpet-baggers full sway.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

will arrive here to-morrow, and after a few hours' sojourn will leave for Virginia en route to Kentucky.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

On Saturday last the President nominated Lewis Dent, brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, to be Minister to Chile, vice Kilpatrick, to be removed. This morning Mr. Dent sent to Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a note stating that he is not an applicant for the position to which he has been nominated, and desires his name withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENTIAL IMBROGLIO.

It is said the committee managing the inauguration ceremonies have felt an embarrassment about the existing unpleasant personal difference between President Johnson and Gen. Grant. Custom would require that the committee provide for the incoming and outgoing Presidents to ride together to the capitol on the 4th of March, but Gen. Grant has plainly indicated that he will not ride to the capitol in company with Mr. Johnson. The latter has not been consulted on the subject by the committee, nor has he said anything to them or authorized to speak for him about the matter. So far as known, in view of Gen. Grant's refusal to come in contact with President Johnson, the committee may not communicate with the latter relative to the ceremonies, but however this may be, President Johnson will probably relieve all parties of embarrassment in the case by quietly repairing at 10 o'clock, March 4th, to the President's room, adjoining the Senate chamber, and, according to custom on the last day of the session, there remain with his Cabinet until noon, the hour when his official term expires, to consider the bills that may be presented for his signature. If this usual course be pursued he will not, therefore, be a party to the procession and other ceremonies which will be in progress at the same time in the streets of the city, and the committee and all other parties will thus be relieved of the dreaded embarrassment.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

It is understood that a number of President Johnson's cabinet, except probably Gen. Schofield and Mr. Evarts, will tender their resignations on or before the 4th of March, to take effect on that day.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOLD CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 69, Theodore K. Bronson, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Rodes, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion of the court to the effect that contracts for payment in coin should be enforced by the court according to the intent of the parties. In this case a mortgage was made to secure the payment of $15,000 in the State of New York in 1851, and it was provided that the money should be paid in coin, the legal money of the United States. In January, 1865, tender was made in Treasury notes which was refused, and this action was brought to enforce such payment and ratification of the mortgage in pursuance thereof. The court of New York held that the tender was a discharge of the mortgage, and directed it to be canceled. The Supreme Court now hold that there are two descriptions of lawful money in circulation, both sanctioned by law and both a legal tender; that in view of this fact contracts for payments must be enforced, and when coin is provided to be paid, judgments should be for such description of money; but where no description is made judgment should be entered generally without specification. The judgment of the New York Court of Appeals is reversed with costs and the case remanded for further proceedings in conformity to the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Justices Davis and Swayne concurred, briefly delivering separate opinions, and Justice Miller dissented.

UNDERWOOD'S "DECISIONS."

The court has ordered a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of Peter Phillips to be produced as preliminary to the argument on the application to issue a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood.

THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Spangler and Arnold, Dry Tortugas prisoners, is to be argued shortly.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a treaty recently negotiated by Caleb Cushing for the Isthmus Canal.

GEN. GRANT.

Much business having accumulated at army headquarters, Gen. Grant has, since his return, devoted constant attention to that portion requiring his personal supervision, and has seen but few visitors.

TOBACCO.

Commissioner Rollins has written a letter, calling especial attention to the fact that the extension of time given to dealers in smoking and fine cut chewing tobacco before the same be packed and stamped, expires to-day.

CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has reported through Senator Doolittle in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution referred to them relative to the sale Cherokee lands. This decision, it is said, settled the question in favor of Jos. F. Gay, of Detroit.

ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

The remains of David E. Harold, another of the assassination conspirators, were, by order of President Johnson, given up on Saturday to his mother and interred in the Congregational cemetery. An order has been obtained for the delivery of the body of Atzerot to his friends. Booth's remains are also to be given up, the latter for interment in Baltimore, near the grave of his mother.

NASHVILLE.

Mullins and Arnell Looking After their Lost Reputations—More Corruption Going On—Seizure of Tobacco and Whisky—Tennessee Before the Supreme Court—Railroad Matters, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, February 15.—Congressman Mullins arrived here to-day and he and Arnell are working like beavers to put the best face possible on their complicity in the school fund business. In addition to the testimony of Rutter and Parham, the sworn deposition of J. J. Noah, the Revenue Supervisor for Tennessee, is point blank against the two Congressmen and to break the force of the latter it is now alleged that Noah cannot be believed on oath. For some reason or other nearly all the members of the investigating committee have gone home and the impression has now become general that as far as the Legislature is concerned little more will be done in the way of investigation. That body, it is expected, will adjourn next Monday. The grand jury has been in session for a week, and it is understood they have indicted a number of those implicated in the school fund swindle.

Within the last few days J. J. Noah, Revenue Supervisor, has made siezures of 900 packages of tobacco and spirits. The tobacco is from North Carolina, Virginia and the First District of Kentucky. Four hundred boxes from the latter was the cause of the siezure, the stamps and brands being forged.

R. C. Caruthers, employed by citizens of Tennessee to argue the franchise case and other Tennessee suits before the Supreme Court, left here to-day for Washington. It is expected the franchise case will come up about the 1st of March.

The work on the railroad between here and Lebanon, known as the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, will be commenced in about a week.

A number of Indiana capitalists, representing a quarter of a million of dollars, arrived here to-day, and will settle in and around Nashville.

CINCINNATI.

Report of the Local Inspectors on the Mailboat Disaster—The Licenses of Jenkins and Reemelin Revoked—Attempted Suicide.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The report of the Local Inspectors at this port relative to the recent collision between the steamers United States and America has just been completed, and will be made public to-morrow morning. After detailing the circumstances of the collision as developed by the testimony taken, the report concludes as follows:

Mr. Remelin, pilot of the United States, violated the requirement of rule 1, in that he signalled before hearing that of the ascending boat, which we consider the prime cause of the collision. He should have observed the requirement and waited until the ascending boat had signalled, as the boats were then at a proper distance for an exchange of signals. Had he done so he would not have got too close, a proper exchange and understanding of the signals could then have been made, and the collision avoided. Mr. Jenkins, pilot of the America, admits hearing but one whistle in answer to the two whistles blown by him on both the first and second occasions. He also continued to come ahead after the whistles were exchanged the first time and again repeated them when he stopped and backed, at which time the boats were but four hundred yards apart, or perhaps more, which was a clear violation of the requirements of rule two, as the signals should have been properly answered by the time the boats arrived at the distance of eight hundred yards. Receiving but one whistle in answer when he first blew two whistles, it was also his duty to have stopped and backed until the headway was fully checked, and not again started ahead until the proper signals were made, answered and understood. If he failed to hear an answer in proper time after signaling, he should then have stopped and checked her headway until there was a proper exchange of signals for passing. Both pilots were experienced, and were also considered skilled in their profession, but in this case the collision could have been avoided, and the skillful pilot cannot be sustained, and because of their failure to comply with the rules established for the government of pilots wherein their duties are plainly prescribed. We do, therefore, in accordance with the thirteenth clause of the ninth section of the act of Congress relating to steamboats, &c., approved August 30, 1852, hereby revoke the licenses of Jacob Remelin and Napoleon B. Jenkins to act as pilots of steamboats from the date hereof.

Solomon Rosenbaum, a Jew, arrested for attempting to steal clothing from a brother in Israel, this morning hung himself in his cell at the Hammond street station-house, about 10 o'clock to-night. He was cut down before life was extinct, but can hardly recover.

OUR DEBT.

A British View of American Finance.

[From the London Times, January 28.]

British finance has labored to relieve and almost entirely to exempt industry and material. In the United States they have to endure even more than their equal share of taxation. The obvious remedy is to proceed on the British model as far as possible, for it is just possible there may be circumstances rendering imitation exceedingly difficult. However, a good deal may be done in this direction. The minuteness with which American finance strikes at all the ingredients necessary in work and manufacture produces mischiefs out of proportion to the gain. It leads to adulterations, bad substitutes, bad workmanship, and to the introduction of the refuse of the European markets. An ad valorem duty on drugs, for example, is an encouragement to the cheapest and worst article, which is a serious matter when life and health are in question. The contraband trade is so great that the market is fed with smuggled goods and the custom houses are corrupted—it is impossible to say how high in the service. The tariff is breaking down as a source of revenue and the bulk of the taxes cannot be raised. The objects are a return to gold currency, the establishment of credit in order to the conversion of the debt to a lower rate of interest, and such a cheapening of material and relieving of industry as shall enable the American manufacturer to compete with the foreign in the market of the world. These ends are remote for the present, hardly even in view, but till they are attained America cannot feel that she has the full command of her own resources, or that she can do anything which threatens an addition to burdens and perplexities already beyond endurance. What, then, is the remedy? It is to enable American industry to help itself, by putting it, as much as possible, on an equality with foreign. This can only be done by giving it an abundant and cheap supply of raw material, of articles in the early stages of manufacture, and of everything which may be neccessary to manufacture. Within a short time we have struck from the tariff many hundreds of articles the taxation of which led to more trouble and evasion than they were worth. The process was hardly logical, for in strict justice small quantities may as well be taxed as large. But finance is not a matter of justice so much as of convenience or of necessity, and it can at least afford to spare whatever it pleases. The Americans must give up their pleasing dream, or rather their fantastic fiction, of perfect financial equality. They cannot tax everybody and everything equally. If they will submit to tax what they can by rougher rules than those of abstract justice, they will find themselves more just in the end.

☞ Rochefort's Lanterne is printed on thin paper, and sent to France as manuscript correspondence, sealed.

NEW YORK.

The Commercial and Financial Situation.

Effect of General Grant's Speech on the Bond Market.

The Row in the Radical Family Waxing Warm.

A Sing Sing Prisoner Confesses to the Murder of Dr. Burdell.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money is firmer at 6@7c per cent. The speculation in Government securities has increased the demand. Gold is firmer. The relative advance of Government bonds is greater here than in Europe, and checks the export and increases the probability that specie will soon be shipped in their stead. The bulls also rely upon the large interest to support the premium, and expect at an early day to make a turn in Governments which will help them out. Government bonds were the center of great excitement. The bull movement seems to gather force with its progress; our operators express little doubt of being able to carry the old sixty-two's to 120. The points are as previously set forth in these dispatches. Sixty-sevens are the leading speculations here. The foreign bankers anticipate that the speech of Gen. Grant on the announcement of his election will have a beneficial effect upon the bond market abroad. The passage by the Senate of the bill closing up the loans would enable the sixty-sevens to be introduced upon the London exchange and the Paris bourse, and in anticipation of that contingency the foreign houses are large buyers of these bonds. The passage of the bill by the Senate is taken for granted, and it is stated that arrangements have been made for having sixty-sevens called at London on the adoption of the measure. The bonds now exportable have advanced to such high figures that it is expected the foreign demand will henceforward run largely on the issue of 1867, and the present large purchasers by foreign bankers appear to be based on that supposition. Bonds are scarce on delivery. Railroad shares were firm but quiet. The bull cliques cannot afford to let prices go down just yet and the comparative ease with which stocks are carried gives strength to prices and the impression is that quotations will be maintained for some time. There are some hopes that the excitement in Government bonds will extend to Railway Shares. The miscellaneous list was dull except for Mariposa which was active and buoyant. The whole stock market closed dull and drooping.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The daily Times opposes at great length the suffrage amendment as it passed the Senate and expresses a strong preference for that which passed the House.

GRANT'S SPEECH.

The Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser regard Gen. Grant's speech as a warning to Radical office-seekers to stand back, while the Radicals accuse the Conservatives of endeavoring to pursue the same course as Mr. Johnson has pursued. A very bitter feeling has sprung up.

THE MURDERER OF DR. BURDELL.

It is reported that Jefferds, who was murdered in Sing Sing, left a confession that he was the murderer of Dr. Burdell about twelve years ago, whose connection with Mrs. Cunningham caused so much excitement.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The cattle are of very good quality this week, and the supply is comparatively light. Holders are asking ¼@½c per lb advance, but sales are slow. Coon & Hosebury sold 16 Missouri, averaging 1 880 lbs, at 10c; 16 Kentucky, averaging 1,140 lbs, at 7¾c, and 12 Illinois, averaging 1,450, at 10c. J. Caldwell—16 Indians averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7½c. W. Overhoof—20 Ohio, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 7¼c. Geo. Oliver—19 Canada, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7¼c. George Dewey—31 Kentucky, averaging 1,500 lbs, at $8 30; 16 Michigan, averaging 1,050 lbs, at 6¾c; 17 averaging 1,320 at 7¾c; 16 averaging 1,350 at 7¼c.

SHEEP.

The market for sheep is firm and slightly advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Flour—Good demand for No. 2 and superfine, but other grades are dull. Wheat—shippers bid $1 69 for large lines of No. 2 in store, but these orders could not be readily filled. The sales for export were 45,000 bushels. Corn in better tone and firm at the decline. Oats still unsettled.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, by sail, 5,000 bush wheat at 6d.

CATTLE.

Beeves—Receipts for the week, 5,029 head, and since Saturday, 2,515 head. Market dull and prices ½c lower. Inferior to extra at 10@17c, including good to prime at 15½@16½c; common and medium at 13@14½c. The sales embraced 36 head common Illinois, averaging 625 lbs, at $87 50 per head; 123 head good do. averaging 725 lbs, at 15@17c per lb; 73 head good Texas, averaging 650 lbs, at $86 per head; 133 head Ohio, averaging 700 lbs, at 15@17c per lb.

SHEEP.

Receipts for the week 23,750, and since Saturday 6,587. Steady at 5½@8c, with extras at 8½@9½c.

SWINE.

Receipts for the week 19,450, and since Saturday 3,513. Market weak at 11¼@11¾c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet. Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar firm and active. Fair to good grocery 13¼@13¾c. Molasses active and advanced 3@5c per gallon. New Orleans 70@85c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed firmer on Western orders, with 500 bbls. at $32 75, seller April. Lard is also stronger but quiet. Prime steam at 19¾c spot and 19¼@19¾c, seller six months. Cumberland bacon at 15½c.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN

ARRESTS OF CARLISTS.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Arrests of Carlists continue in this city and different parts of the country.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Regiments of regular service and a large number of volunteers offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in Cuba.

RESIGNATION.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Senor Olozaga has resigned his appointment as Ambassador to France and also his seat in the Constituent Cortes.

EX-KING FERDINAND,

the father of the reigning King of Portugal, has accepted the canditicur for the throne of Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EVACUATION OF ASCENSION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Later detailed advices from Rio Janeiro fully confirm previous reports of the evacuation of Ascension by the Paraguayan Government and army, and the flight of Lopez into the forest.

CHINA.

FIGHT BETWEEN SAILORS AND CHINESE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Late dispatches from China report that a collision took place at Swatan between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat Grasshopper. The sailors fought desperately, but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose numbers constantly increased, and were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven of their number wounded.

JAPAN.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—News has been received from Japan via Shanghai that Mikado had received the ministers of foreign powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

TURKEY.

SUBMISSION OF INSURGENT CRETANS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is officially stated that all the insurgent chiefs of Crete have submitted to the Turks. The island is tranquil.

THE SULTAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The Sultan has appointed Ali Pascha Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Raschid Pascha, Minister of the Interior; Mehad Pascha, Governor of Bagdad, and Omar Pascha Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Candia.

GREECE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS STOPPED.

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The new Ministry have issued instructions to military and naval officers countermanding the recent orders for warlike preparations.

CUBA.

The Combat Thickens.

HAVANA, February 15.—The city of Trinidad, in the central department, has been declared in a state of siege. An engagement has taken place at Mancarqua between the troops and the revolutionists. Official accounts claim a victory for the Government. No report of the losses on either side.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

MR. CAMERON introduced a bill to authorize the extension, construction, and use of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac road. Referred.

REPLIES OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

MR. MORTON, from the joint Select Committee, reported the fulfillment of their mission to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, and submitted the following reply from Gen. Grant:

GENTLEMEN—Please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of—my election as President of the United States—and say to them I shall endeavor that they and those who elected me shall have no cause to regret their action.

Also the following from Mr. Colfax: Gentlemen: Please convey to the two houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

CLERKS AND MESSENGER'S FEES.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported adversely and moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution providing for payment during the recess, of messengers and clerks of the Senate.

ORDNANCE.

Mr. CONNESS objected to the present consideration of the motion of Mr. Howard from the joint committee on ordinance, and made a report, accompanied by a bill to abolish the ordnance commission and consolidate the Ordnance Department with that of the artillery.

DISABILITIES.

MR. NORTON offered a joint resolution requiring parties desiring to be relieved of political disabilities to make application to Congress over signatures setting forth the grounds upon which relief is asked. Referred.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

MR. WELSH introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Spanish archives at Augustine, Florida, to the United States Land office.

PAY OF SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer the Senate took up the bill to authorize the payment of officers appointed in Southern States by the Secretary of the Treasury and who could not take the test oath. Mr. Sawyer advocated the bill. These men had been employed and had in good faith performed the services imposed upon them by Government and, therefore, ought to be paid.

MR. CONNESS said if it could be shown that there were good and loyal men among them he would vote to pay them, but he would oppose any proposition to pay those officers indiscriminately, because they had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not only without authority of law but in defiance of law and Congress.

MR. SAWYER said the officers had been appointed before it was known in his part of the country that there was any breach between the administration and Congress—all of them before the assembling of Congress before December, 1865.

MR. CONNESS said that during those months it was already known that the plan was laid for the creation of a new political party, to be composed of the rebel element of the South, and that persons of Alabama were then superintending the organization.

MR. SAWYER was aware there were certain men in the South who ought not to have influence with the administration, but did obtain such influence; but he did not regard that as a reason why discrimination should be made against the particular class, while there were others no more worthy or loyal who were drawing pay from the Government because the nature of their office happens not to require they should take the test oath.

MR. NYE said if the officers in question were as capable as represented by the Senator from South Carolina (Sawyer), they knew at the time they took the offices they did so in violation of law.

MR. SAWYER replied that the test oath had not been generally published in the Southern States, in evidence of which he said he had never seen it before presented to him for his signature.

MR. FESSENDEN said that on a former occasion, while a member of the Committee on Finance, he had reported a bill for the relief of these officers, and he was in favor of the passage of such a bill. The appointments had been made before there was anything more than a vague fear of difference between the President and Congress in regard to reconstruction, and had been made with the general assent of the Cabinet officers. The had performed the duties, and they ought to be paid.

MR. HARLAN confirmed the statement that the Cabinet had concurred with the President in the view that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the revenue laws in the Southern States, because it was for the interest of the country at large that the people of these States should bear their share of the public burdens, and that if the officers to be appointed could not be paid under the existing laws, Congress would not hesitate to authorize their payment.

MR. SAWYER remarked that the Government could hardly say it was wrong to pay those officers because they had acted without authority of law, after having confirmed their official acts and taken the benefit of them.

MR. HOWE thought a pretty good case had been made out in favor of the Government paying rebels when it had employed them, but did not think the claim of such officers to be paid for their labor any more equitable than the claim of loyal citizens, like Sue Murphy, to be paid for her property taken by the Government.

MR. HENDRICKS said that as a Senator who had individually employed a man to do a certain work and received the benefit of his labor could not, without dishonor, upon any technical ground refuse to pay him, so the United States Government could not honorably refuse to pay officers who had been employed by it and had performed their duties.

MR. [illegible] said that the most important feature in the case was the acknowledged fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of other members of the Cabinet and the President, had deliberately violated a law of Congress.

MR. SUMNER said the act so violated by the President and his Cabinet was the first great act, the corner-stone of reconstruction, and that in his judgment the President and Secretary of the Treasury ought to have been promptly impeached for such violation.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of MR. MORRILL, of Maine, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the Senate took up Indian Appropriation bill, which was read, the numerous amendments reported by the committee were agreed to; and also an amendment offered by Mr. Ramsey, extending the appropriation for the Indian war of 1862, in Minnesota, to the expenditures for the same purpose in 1863.

MR. HARLAN said the committee had other amendments before them which were not ready to report, and on his motion the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Several private bills were passed.

NAVY.

MR. DRAKE, from the committee on conference, made a report upon the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy, which was tabled and ordered printed.

RECESS.

At 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill to repeal the usury laws of the District of Columbia, placing the legal rate at 6 per cent, but allowing written contracts to be made for higher rates, was discussed and laid over.

A message was received from the House asking a committee of conference on the constitutional amendment.

MR. HARLAN objected to the District of Columbia business being interrupted, and it was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to regulate judicial proceedings and concerning divorces in the District of Columbia was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including one that women employed in the Government department be paid the same as men. Also one that the Secretary of the Treasury sell thirty millions surplus coin. Also one proposing an amendment to the Consitution concerning the electoral votes. Also, one proposing that no subsidies be granted railroads or other corporations so long as the national debt exceeds five hundred millions. Also one preventing restrictions on trade by the laws of any State between the citizens of the different States. Also supplementary to the bill to the national banking act.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

MR. HUNTER introduced a joint resolution, giving the consent of Congress to the Northern railroad company to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgage on its railroad and telegraph line, for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct a line between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, and also on it a branch to a point at or near Portland, Oregon, the Puget Sound to apply to all matters connected with the Straits of Juan DeFuca, within the territory of the United States.

The House seconded the previous question, and under its operation the joint resolution was read three times and passed, a call for the yeas and nays being refused.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The joint resolution introduced last Monday by Mr. Julian to prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws, came up. The question being on seconding the previous question, it was not seconded, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands—yeas, 103; nays, 73.

JOHN D. YOUNG'S EXPENSES.

A resolution to pay $2,509 to John D. Young for his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat as a representative of the Ninth District of Kentucky, was introduced.

APPROPRIATIONS.

MR. BANKS moved to suspend the rules to set apart all of the evening sessions after to-morrow for the business of the Committee on Appropriations.

TAX BILL.

MR. FARNSWORTH inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he expected to get the tax bill through both Houses this session.

MR. SCHENCK thought there would be no difficulty in answering that question in the affirmative if gentlemen would only attend the sessions at night. He added that he had assurances from more than one Senator that they had been watching the progress of the appropriation bill with interest, and did not apprehend that many amendments would be offered in the Senate.

MR. FARNSWORTH said there seemed to be a general impression that the bill would not pass, and that members had stayed away on that account.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to rescind after to-morrow evening the order setting apart evening sessions for the appropriation bills.

Rules not suspended, 66 to 48—not a two-thirds vote.

FLORENCE SCANNELL.

MR. BROOKS, rising to a question of privilege, moved the discharge without costs of Florence Scannell, of New York, the witness arrested some time ago for refusing to testify before the committee on the New York election frauds.

After some discussion it was tabled—103 to 38.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

MR. BOUTWELL moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

The rules were suspended and the Senate amendments taken from the Speaker's table.

MR. BOUTWELL said here is a proposition with reference to electors, which has not been considered in the House, and the proposition concerning suffrage has been materially changed. I have considered whether it was practicable to concur in the amendment, but I have come to the conclusion that as a matter of business it is impracticable. I see no way in the present condition of things except to non-concur in the action of the Senate, and ask for a conference, and I make that as a motion.

MR. BINGHAM moved to concur, and that the adoption of the Senate amendment as to the apportionment of electors among States, would leave the matter as it always had been under the Constitution, that is according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled. The only difference is that under the proposed amendment of the Senate, each district would vote for one elector, instead of having all the electors for the State chosen on the general ticket.

MR. BOUTWELL objected to the Senate amendment in regard to suffrage because it did not prohibit discrimination on account of the previous condition of slavery, and to the amendment in regard to Presidential electors, because the language of the amendment would leave the power in Congress to order an election in some States by districts where that might be advantageous to the majority in Congress, and by a general ticket in other States where the advantage might be in that way.

MR. BINGHAM replied to the objections of Mr. Boutwell contending that they were without force. If these amendments were concurred in it would be out of the power of any State to discriminate against any class of natural born citizens on account of the previous condition of slavery.

MR. WOODWARD desired to submit an amendment providing that the proposed amendments to the Constitution should be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, to be elected subsequently to the action of Congress on the subject. He claimed that that was the only way in which the question could be fairly brought before the people.

The SPEAKER ruled that both Houses had agreed upon that part of the joint resolution and that therefore no amendment could be offered.

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, was opposed to concurring in the Senate amendment in regard to the Presidential electors. He believed the whole plan of attempting the imposition of limitation on the States was wrong, and there was no correct mode except for the National Government to take under its fostering care and protection the whole subject of citizenship and suffrage, and to declare by positive enactment that it shall be the right of every sane adult male citizen of the Republic not guilty of an infamous crime, forever to enjoy the franchise and the right to vote by ballot for every officer to be elected under the State or National Government.

MR. SCOFIELD called for a separate vote on the Senate amendments.

The vote first taken was on concurring in the Senate amendment to the substitute for the House article in relation to suffrage, which is as follows:

"No discrimination shall be made in any State among citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed." Yeas 37, nays 133.

The amendments were non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

REPORT OF THE NOTIFYING COMMITTEE.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, the Speaker having left the chair and Dawes taken it as Speaker pro tem., reported on behalf of the committee appointed by the two Houses to wait on the President and Vice President elect, that the committee had discharged that duty and had received the following responses: [See the Senate proceedings.]

The report was ordered to be entered on the journal.

DISABILITIES.

MR. PAINE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the relief of a large number of persons from legal and political disabilities.

MR. BUTLER moved to strike out the name of John W. Wright, of Richmond, and Mr. McKee moved to strike out the names of all persons named in the bill from Kentucky.

RECESS.

Without disposing of the bill or pending amendments, the House took a recess, the evening session for the consideration exclusively of the tax bill.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Boutwell, Shellabarger and Eldridge were appointed by the Speaker as a Committee of Conference on the proposed constitutional amendments.

EVENING SESSION.

REVENUE BILL.

The House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the internal revenue bill.

MR. KELLY renewed the amendment he had offered last Friday evening to the 55th section, extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses from the 20th of April, 1869, to the 20th of April, 1870. The question was discussed by Messrs. Kelly, O'Neil, Beck, Barnes, Myers, Covode, Mungen, Randall, and Wood in support of the amendment, and by Messrs. Allison and Schenck against.

Finally, Kelly's amendment was agreed to—59 to 56.

MR. ALLISON moved to amend the same section by requiring whisky kept in bond after the 20th of April, 1869, to pay 1 per cent. monthly per gallon. After considerable discussion agreed to.

MR. SCHENCK said the Committee on Ways and Means had no further amendments to offer on the subject of distilled spirits. Amendments were offered by various gentlemen and rejected. This concluded the amendment of the whisky part of the bill. On an amendment offered by Mr. Schenck relative to revenue stamps for tobacco, no quorum voted. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Negro Eligibility Resolution Vetoed by Gov. Bullock.

ATLANTA, Feb. 15.—The joint resolution of the Legislature referring the question of the eligibility of negroes to hold office to the Supreme Court of the State was to-day vetoed by Gov. Bullock. He says the resolution does not settle or even touch two of the legal points, viz: The organization of the Legislature under the law and its subsequent action in excluding a large proportion of its members on account of color, and that the resolution does not bind the Legislature to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, or indicate a disposition to do so. He recommends that the Legislature take steps towards the consummation of the policy of Congress, from which we derive all we have and expect to enjoy of civil government. Undo what has been done, restore colored members to their seats, and exclude every person who cannot take the test oath.

THE MITTIE STEPHENS DISASTER.

Details of the Disaster—Sixty-one Lives Lost—Names of the Passengers and Crew Known to be Lost—List of those Saved.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The Mittie Stephens, which was burned in Caddo Lake, Red river, on the 11th inst., was insured for only four thousand dollars, in the Enterprise office, of Cincinnati. The following are those

KNOWN TO BE LOST OF THE CREW.

George Runnier, first clerk; Charles Weis, first engineer; Thomas Mulligan, second engineer; M. McGill, striker; Peter Fisher, James Gardner and John Baltes, colored firemen.

PASSENGERS LOST.

Mrs. Jackson and three children; Mr. S. L. Lyon and son Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and three children; one unknown lady, from Grand Ecore; W. A. Broadwell, of New Orleans; Mr. J. C. Christian, Miss Bounkin, Mr. Ash and Mr. New.

DECK PASSENGERS.

Jas. Johnson, Nancy Bradford and child, William Morris, Martha Williams, Henry Ashley, Sidney Ashley, Robt. Phillips, John G. Phillips, Jas. Philips, Martha A. Phillips, Alexander Phillips.

DECK CREW.

W. Murphy, Jas. Ganes, Andrew Galleghan, Thos. Ryan, Pat. Ryan, Nat. Buchanan, Wm. Buchanan, Jim Hill, Henry Hicks, Peter Engine, and six not known.

CABIN CREW.

Varisa Baptish, pantryman; Napoleon Washington, texas tender; Chas. Redford, John Smith, and Dennis Williams, cabin boys; Robt. Franklin, second porter; G. W. Hughes, first cook; Chas. Crane, baker; Ann Collins, chambermaid.

LIST OF THE SURVIVORS.

H. Kellogg, captain; T. H. Hetherton and G. Klein, clerks; John Poland, mate; Peter Sutherland and William Swain, pilots; Joe Lodwick and Joseph West, steersmen; J. H. Covert, steward; A. R. Guyan, bar-keeper; Samuel Wilcox, striker; Samuel Underwood, watchman; Phil. Hill, carpenter; John Wilson, porter; Ed. Chaplin, barber; William Adams, Nat Adley, Peter Beck, Tony Foster, George W. Hughes, and thirteen others of the crew.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

Ole Bjerke, S. J. Johnson, J. B. Senzeman, A. McCrae, W. F. Cobb, A. Pace, G. W. Peterson, G. L. Coyle, G. A. Williams, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, Ann Ashley, Beulah Ashley.

The survivors, forty-three in number, are now at Jefferson, Texas.

A large proportion of the lost were women and children.

The fire originated in Government hay, that formed a large part of the cargo.

As near as can be ascertained, sixty-one lives were lost.

THE LATE DISASTER AT SEA.

Extracts from a Private Letter from Dr. Jas. O. Green to a Member of His Family in Louisville.

ON BOARD THE "PEREIRE," OFF HAVRE, Jan. 26, 1869.

MY DEAR FATHER—I write you after the most terrible experience it has been my fortune to undergo. I have already told you by the cable that I am well and that all danger is entirely passed. I did this knowing you would expect the "Pereire" to-day at New York and that the news of our bad luck would be published in all the New York papers.

In a few words, we left Havre under the most favorable auspices, and, thank heaven, with a very limited number of passengers, on Friday, January 15th. A strong westerly gale set in and we beat against it from the Wednesday following up to 2:15 P. M. Thursday, the 21st, when a tremendous sea passed over the forward and middle parts of the ship, carrying away all the forward saloon, with the officers' quarters, bridge, etc. The state-room deck was instantly invaded by the water, which entered in large quantities by the gaping holes in the main deck.

The sea being very high and the wind perfectly fearful, nearly all the female portion of the passengers were in their state-rooms. You can conceive, therefore, the terrible nature of the accident. We were in lat. 48 deg. 39 min., and long. 40 deg. 35 min. from Paris, that is, about the middle of the Atlantic, and too far north to hope for help from any passing ship. The fires were all put out except three (out of thirty-one), and barely enough steam remained in the only boilers left uncooled by the torrent that invaded all parts of the ship to give steerage way, and permit us to fall away before the wind in a disabled condition. The forward part of the deck was covered with the wreck, and twenty-seven killed and wounded were found among the broken timbers. I worked hard, got very wet, went all over the ship for twelve hours in my bare feet, and we got the wounded into as comfortable a condition as possible. Everything in the ship was wet, and I was obliged to let my saturated clothing dry upon my back, which it took two days to accomplish. After the accident, we fled away before the still increasing gale during thirteen hours. At daylight the next morning the sun came out, the sea went down and gave the tired passengers a chance to see the full extent of the damage done to the ship, and from that time forward we have had good weather, although still blowing hard in our rear. The ship was, in the opinion of all the passengers, admirably handled throughout the whole affair, and all the officers tell me they never saw such a terrific storm.

I fear I will be unable to take the next French steamer, feeling the absolute need of repose. In this respect I will but follow the indications, being convinced that the Atlantic is rougher this winter than it has been for years, and that my return will be a very uncomfortable one. I hope you will have written on receipt of my dispatch, telling me what you think best for me to do in waiting some abatement in the condition of the ocean.

* * * * * * *

We are standing out off and on in front of Havre, waiting the high tide in order to get over the bar. It is 5 o'clock A. M., and, as we wait until 8:15, I seize the moment to write to you.

Although very much fatigued and suffering from exposure (the heating apparatus having been broken in the general smash up), I think a few weeks on shore will restore me thoroughly, and I will take the earliest steamer for New York.

Give my heartfelt love to all the family and friends. Your affectionate son,

JAMES O. GREEN.

A Dispute Renewed.

[St. Louis Times Jan. 31 1869.]

The Wentzville News has re-opened the controversy regarding the authorship of the poem, "Once I Was Pure," by the following statement: "It was written in the fall of 1859, by a young gentleman of St. Louis, who was lying sick in a boarding house on Pine street at the time, and wrote the piece for amusement. It was headed 'Once I Was Pure as the Beautiful Snow,' and after his recovery the lady of the house discovered the manuscript and sent it to the old Evening News for publication, where it first appeared in print. We could give the author's name if he was willing that it should go before the public."

We happen to know something about this poem and its author, the late Henry W. Faxon. The poem has been familiar to us for fully fifteen years. It was written by Mr. Faxon, while he was a telegraph operator at Troy, New York, and published in one of the city papers there, to which he contributed occasional verses, over a nom de guerre. This was in '51 or '52. A couple of years later he was the local editor of the Buffalo, N. Y., Republic, and reproduced the poem over his own name. There was never any question as to its authorship until a frail actress claimed it as her own, and the circumstances of her life gave a coloring of probability to the assumption, as it vividly told her own story. She has since confessed to a brother of the real author that she did not write it. A dozen or more people have set up pretensions to being its author. The last one is the St. Louis invalid, who don't want his name known—a very proper precaution to prevent the imposture disgracing him. Any person who could write so exquisite a poem would have written something else of merit, which would be corroborative evidence of the validity of his claim. But, as in the instance of Mr. Ball, of New Jersey, who pretended to have written, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," or, of the clergyman's young daughter who insisted that "Nothing to Wear" was her production, none of these parties who have attempted to father the poem in question ever wrote a bit of verse that could give a color to their assumption.

Henry W. Faxon wrote enough good poetry to fill a volume, much of it almost, if not quite, equal to the one in controversy, and many in a similar vein. As in the case of Thomas Hood, he was externally an humorist and wag; but had a deep vein of tender feeling which he could express most pathetically in verse. Many of the late author's friends, well acquainted with these facts, living at Buffalo, New York, and elsewhere, have testified publicly that they knew that Mr. Faxon was the author of "Once I was Pure," and it is time that sick young men, and other pretenders to its authorship should cease trying to gain immortality by filching the productions of other people's brains.

WAR PAPERS.

A Valuable Collection of Newspapers.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 11.]

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association have purchased and laid upon its tables twenty-two volumes of rebel newspapers, published during the fiercest period of the late struggle between the North and South. These volumes contain many facts not otherwise given to the Northern reader, and lay bare the dreadful and dire straits to which the Confederacy was put in prosecuting war against their brethren of the North.

The list comprises two volumes of the Charleston Courier of November, 1863, and August, 1863; one volume of the Charleston Mercury, October 1861, and August, 1863; one volume containing the Nashville Union, December, 1860, and February, 1861; Brownlow's Whig, September, 1855, and May 1861; Charleston Mercury, January and October, 1861, two volumes of the Richmond Examiner, August, 1861, and August, 1862; two volumes of the Richmond Dispatch, May, 1861, and August 1863; one volume of the Atlanta Southern Confederacy, March, 1862 and July, 1863; one volume containing the Chattanooga Rebel, January and July, 1863, and Knoxville Whig, January and October, 1861; three volumes of the Knoxville Register, December, 1860, and August, 1863; one volume containing the Montgomery Advertiser, of April and July, 1863, the Nashville Democrat of March, 1861, and Miscellanies; two volumes of the Nashville Banner of May 1859 and December, 1861; one volume of the Memphis Appeal of May, 1861, and July, 1863, one volume of the Lynchburg Virginian of April and August, 1863, and Savannah Republican of April and July, 1863; one volume of the Lynchburg Virginian, June 1862, and August 1863; one volume of the Lynchburg Republican, July 1863, and August, 1863.

An hour or two can be very instructively and pleasantly spent examining these relics of the "Lost Cause."

☞ The Boston Journal gives the names of some of the Yankee carpet-baggers in South Carolina, as follows: Frederick A. Sawyer, United States Senator, was formerly a Charlestown school teacher, and B. F. Whittemore, a member of Congress, is from this State. Of the State officers, Daniel H. Chamberlain, Attorney General, is from Worcester county; Hiles G. Parker, Treasurer, was formerly from Lynn, and J. K. Jillison, Superintendent of Education, is a Massachusetts man. Of the Massachusetts members of the Legislature, John Long, J. K. Jillison and W. R. Hoyt are in the Senate, and Joseph H. Jenks, George Lee, C. H. Boot, R. B. Elliott and B. F. Jackson are in the House. Timothy Harly, one of the leading organizers and managers of the Republican party there, is from this State, and in nearly every county Massachusetts men are found filling various positions of trust and honor.

☞ A model literary criticism of the slashing order is that of the Pall Mall Gazette upon Captain Clayton's "Sunny South; an Autumn in Spain and Majorca." Here it is:

"Not worth the trouble of cutting the leaves. An utterly uncalled-for account of a rapid railway journey right through from Havre to Valencia, with a snatch at the Balearic Isles, and a dash home by Barcelona and Perpignan. The mere idle scribbling of a chattering traveler on a beaten road, doing towns in the intervals allowed for refreshment, and, eking out his original matter by hashed guidebook. Occasionally vulgar, often flippant, generally silly, always stupid."

A HINT TO THE WISE.

Being Chiefly Addressed to Candidates for Office.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The owners and drivers of vehicles engaged in the transportation of passengers and merchandise in the city of Louisville desire to say to the various candidates for the office of Mayor of the city of Louisville that they will support no one for that office who will not pledge himself to the work of immediate improvement, so far as he can, of the streets of the city. The intolerable condition of our thoroughfares entails double expense upon us to keep our vehicles in repair, besides if the streets were in good repair we could haul the same loads with half the stock. The streets, in their present condition, not only do injustice to us, but to the trade and commerce of the city, by inflicting upon us these unnecessary expenses, which are eventually charged against our merchants and every other class of trade and commerce. The excess in the cost of transporting merchandise through the streets, of our city over the cities competing with us, is itself a considerable item in a bill of goods sold by our merchants. And because of the great expense entailed upon us we are more poorly paid for our labor than any other class of our people. Hoping to hear from the honorable gentleman offering for the position of Mayor,

MANY TEAMSTERS.

NEW YORK CRIME.

The Police Station Lodgers—Who They are and What of Them—Thousands of Men and Women without a Place of Shelter—A Regiment of Vagabonds in our Police Stations Last Night—Lodgings in the Black Hole.

[From the New York Sun, 5th.]

That one-half the world does not know how the other half lives is certainly true of New York. Every day something is said or written about the floating population of New York. Well, what is this floating population? we ask of those who certainly ought to know, but who as certainly do not always know. The reply is, that the term includes all persons who have no local habitation in the city. This very general phrase "floating population" embraces strangers, sailors, visitors, passengers, and vagrants. The real "floating population" consists of persons who have no home, but who contrive, in some unknown way, to drag out a miserable existence day after day and week after week. "They toil not, neither do they spin;" but by some means they obtain food for their bellies and covering for their backs. In their waking hours they lounge in such liquor stores as they are allowed to stay in, or go on begging excursions throughout the city, listlessly and vapidly loafing about the streets. Too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, these parodies on humanity live some such mental life as a dissipated oyster or cellar-grown potato. Lingering through the day as they can, at night, especially in inclement weather, they look for shelter. At 12 o'clock they are kicked and shouldered out of the liquor shops, where, perhaps, all day they have remained in a half comatose state, but still able to accept any drink offered them, and if possible must find a roof for their heads and a dry place to sleep in. In the pleasant weather of summer they are less particular, and pass the night in the open air by the side of any comfortable wall beneath the boundless blue. But where do they find a resting place at this inclement season? The answer is in the police stations.

In eight years, from 1861 to 1868 inclusive, the number of these lodgers in this city has been 744,570, a yearly average of 73,071. During the four years of war, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive, there were 263,368; in the four years of peace, 1866-6-7, and '8, there were 481,202, nearly twice as many as in the corresponding period. Last year there were 141,270. These figures give us a glimmering conception of our floating population. The reports from the various police captains and sergeants of this city show that no less than 707 persons were furnished with lodgings in the police stations. Of this number 558 are men and boys, and 149 women and girls. They are of all nationalities, but only about fifteen in a hundred are native born Americans. About 80 per cent. are "regulars," or "rounders," or "repeaters," as the police style them. In this regiment of vagabonds all ages are represented, but the average is not far from thirty. About one in four can read and write, and about one in ten has a trade or calling which he can follow if he chooses so to do. These 707 lodgers were distributed all over the city, there being only five stations where none are received. The greatest numbers accommodated will be shown by the following necessarily incomplete table:

Station.	Males.	Femls.	Station.	Males.	Femls.
Mercer	48	14	Oak	28	5
Spring	38	10	East 22d	28	4
Liberty	35	1	West 47th	28	5
Eldridge	32	6			

It was principally at these stations that the scenes and incidents hereafter described were witnessed. As we walk up Mercer street about half-past six in the evening, we see a line of men strung along the iron railway before the police station. The street just there is not well lighted, and these loungers cannot be distinctly seen; but you observe that they are poorly clad, and that some wear ragged garments. They are evidently waiting for something. These are persons waiting to be admitted to a free room. At the accustomed hour the door is opened, and in single file they pass before the sergeant's desk, through the room into the yard, and thence into their appointed place. The women, few, thank God, in numbers, have already been allowed to go into the room assigned to them. The two sexes, as is proper, are kept separated, and with the exception of space, have equal accommodation. Throughout the evening, and as late as 3 o'clock in the morning, come applications for shelter, and the miserable beings are admitted until there is room for not another lodger. Applicants are thereafter turned away, and so it usually happens in cold weather that as many are denied lodgings as are admitted. When there is a great demand on the space allotted for this purpose, preference is given to such applicants as are not familiarly known, and the "regulars" are obliged to walk. Thus it happens that able-bodied men often go from station to station, and being admitted nowhere, walk the streets all night. If they would only work, somebody says—but they won't.

A visit to the lodging rooms after the quota has been received is full of interest to any spectator, and has in addition just a dash of danger to those who count cleanliness a virtue. A description of one such place will serve for all. Take, for example, that at the Fifteenth station. In a room about 16 feet by 20 are nearly fifty men. The ceiling is low, and the ventilation utterly inadequate. The apartment is almost a black hole. How fifty men can stay there for twelve hours, and come out alive, passes comprehension. The room is lighted by a single gas jet. In its center is a red-hot stove. In one corner is a water-cock and sink, where a plentiful supply of water for drinking and washing purposes can be obtained. With the exception of this corner and the floorway, from all sides of the room slope toward the center broad wooden platforms, raised about eight inches from the floor at the head and two inches at the foot. These are the beds. Nothing but the bare boards, dirty and polished by constant use. There are no blankets, and no need of them, for the atmosphere is kept at a sweltering heat by the red coal-devourer in the middle. So hot is it that a dozen of the inmates have taken off their clothing except pantaloons. Some of these bare-shouldered vagabonds display chests and arms, and backs overlaid with gnarled muscles that would make a gymnast envious. But they will not work. Here are men who drag from the depth of almost fathomless pockets needle and thread, and thimble, and deftly repair the rents of their day's doings, but they would not put on a patch for pay. Others bring to light lumps of bread and pieces of meat which they have begged, and make their evening meal. One even produces from some capacious recess in his dilapidated garments a tin cup, and coolly makes a cup of coffee for his delectation. A burly negro wearing a heavy overcoat stands close to the stove smoking a cigar, and grins at us as we look around. Places for the night are already chosen on the sloping platform, and knots of, perhaps, acquaintances are formed. In the corner yonder under the window are three who seem to know each other. Two of them have taken off their nether vestments, and are busily and profitably engaged in putting to death numerous entomological parasites. There is a deal of talk, though it is in a low tone. Experiences of the day are interchanged, and stories are told. Occasionally the door is opened to admit a lodger, then faint greetings of "Hello, George," or "You, Bill?" are heard. Towards 9 o'clock the names, ages, and nativity are taken by some one of the lodgers who can write tolerable well, and shortly after all places not already reserved are taken, and the ragged, dirty, miserable vagabonds seek happiness in sleep.

At about half-past six in the morning the door is thrown open, and the slumbering wretches are aroused by the gruff voice of the doorkeeper. "Come, turn out," he cries, and emphasizes his admonition with a kick or punch that will arouse any of the too somnolent. Then the poor devils, rubbing their eyes, go forth with tangled locks and haggard faces, to another day of misery and vagrancy. It was from such a crowd that the police made their latest Rogers murder arrests.

As a remedy for this revolting condition of vagrancy, the Board of Metropolitan Police officially, and almost all the captains and sergeants informally, recommend that lodging houses, independent of the police stations, be established throughout the city; and a churchman asks why should not some of our church edifices be thrown open at night to the homeless poor.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

An illicit still, run by one Sexton, was recently gobbled in Morgan county.

Six idiotic children, in one family in Martin county, illustrate the benefits of marriage between cousins.

The survey on the Fort Wayne, Richmond, and Cincinnati Railroad has been completed.

An old varmint named Coon, who married a Wells county girl in the seventh-fifth year of his age, has just been blessed with an heir—if the Bluffton Banner is to be credited.

Many Indiana men are already in Washington to see the inauguration and look after the spoils.

Vannata, the alleged murderer by poisoning, at Warsaw, still remains in jail, not being able to secure bail.

Theodore Corwin, conductor of an accommodation train on the Fort Wayne and Western railway, was shot and badly wounded on Thursday evening by an unknown man whom he ordered out of a box car while the train was standing at Peru station. Four shots were fired, one of which took effect. He is dead.

A few days ago two distinguished confidence men from Hazleton, Indiana, "sledged" $5 out of an honest, unsuspecting farmer in a game of "seven up," at Henderson, Ky., and passed a $20 counterfeit greenback on a dealer in groceries. Officer Evans arrested them and they repose in jail at the present writing. It is thought that Frankfort is their destination after Circuit Court convenes.

The Indianapolis Commercial forcibly urges that Adjutant General Terrell's recommendation that a law should be passed forbidding the lending of the battle flags by the State Librarian should not be overlooked. If the practice of lending the flags for processions and other occasions continues, it will not be long until the State has a collection of bare poles in the trophy room.

On Friday a couple of individuals, named respectively Thompson and Callahan, hailing from Houston, Jackson county, came to town with a horse, which they sold to a horse buyer here, and then they immediately decamped. Shortly afterward a gentleman came in from Brown county in search of a lost horse, and found it in the hands of the dealer. A warrant was immediately issued by Justice McClelland, and a squad of men sent for the thieves. Callahan was found at his residence, brought here, and lodged in jail. On Monday his brother appeared and gave bail for his appearance in the sum of $500. Thompson has not been found.—[Columbus Bulletin.

The survey of the new southeast railroad has actually been commenced, as the following item from the Bedford Independent conclusively shows:

"The surveying party of the B. B. and T. H. railroad route have reached Salt creek and found a route quite practicable, but they propose surveying two other routes in order to find the best. So the question has been settled definitely, that we can reach Salt creek without any difficulty."

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee, at Ottawa Canada—Cause of the Crime—The Trial and Conviction—Statement of the Prisoner.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald, 12th.]

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1869.

At eleven o'clock to-day James Whalen, convicted of the murder of Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was hanged in this city.

THE CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

It will be unnecessary to state who and what the murdered man was. An Irishman by birth and of very respectable parentage. Thomas D'Arcy McGee at an early age emigrated to the United States and for some time pursued the profession of journalist in Boston. After the lapse of a few years he returned to Ireland, became attached to the Dublin Nation, but, being in some way connected with the revolutionary outbreak of 1848, was compelled to leave his native land and once more seek refuge in the United States. He remained in New York for awhile and then removed to Montreal, where he ever after resided. In Canada Mr. McGee attained a high position in political life, and from being a warm republican became an ardent royalist. When the Fenian movement commenced, he severely denounced and used all of his influence against it. The position he took on this question made him unpopular with the masses of his countrymen in the United States and Canada, and he was either expelled or forced to resign his membership of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. As later developments prove, soon after he announced his opposition to the Fenians, a plot was formed to assassinate him.

THE MURDER.

At half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April last Mr. McGee left the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on his return home to his lodgings, on Sparks street. There had been a night session of Parliament, and he had delivered a very able and eloquent speech on the subject of the attitude of Nova Scotia toward the Dominion. A number of persons left the buildings at about the same time he did, among them a lad named William Trotter, one of the pages of the House of Commons and a son of Mr. McGee's landlady. Just before leaving the Parliament grounds the report of a pistol was heard, and on the lad arriving near his mother's house he found the murdered man lying on the sidewalk. He immediately gave the alarm, and on persons reaching the scene Mr. McGee breathed a few times and then expired. The particulars of the assassination were given at the inquest held the following day. Mrs. Trotter gave the following testimony:

I thought I heard my son rapping at the door; got out of bed and went to the door; thought I heard tapping still continuing; told him to hush, and that I was coming, thinking it was my son; opened the door a little way to let him come in, but did not look out then; opened the door a little farther to see why he was not coming in; while doing so I heard the report of a pistol and saw the flash come in; the hall door might have been open far enough to see what was outside, but I did not look out; when I saw the flash I thought it was some boys coming home with my son, who had fired off some firecrackers; opened the door wider to look out; saw McGee in a stooping position, apparently trying to rise; he fell back instantly; I then closed the door, being frightened, and called Dr. Robitaille; he and some other boarders came down and went out; I saw his limbs quivering, but thought he was dead; must have been four or five minutes after I heard the report of the shot till I went out with the boarders; my son had not yet come home; McGee had a latchkey, which was found in the door; heard no voice nor noise as of any one going away; the flash could not have been half a yard from the door; McGee seemed to be in good health and never took any wine or spirituous liquors; I think Dr. Robitaille was the first who went out to the sidewalk; did not see anything picked up.

ARREST OF JAMES WHALEN.

A large reward was promptly offered for the arrest of the assassin, whom suspicion pointed at as being a man named James Whalen. It was averred that he was in the habit of frequenting a public house near Mrs. Trotter's residence, and it was remarked that on some of those occasions lately he wore moccasons—something then remarked as extraordinary. Whalen has, it is avowed, been a Fenian since he lived in Quebec, two years ago. Then he worked as regimental tailor, and was known as John Sullivan. He recently came to Ottawa, and was employed by Mr. Paegleson, merchant tailor, and other parties. A rumor was recently prevalent that the prisoner Whalen some few weeks since had concealed in his bed a revolver, and during the time the servant of his boarding-house was making the bed she accidentally pulled the trigger of the weapon, and one of the chambers, being loaded with ball and cartridge, lodged a ball in her arm. The local authorities, from these rumors, naturally suspected him. Some detectives were telegraphed for to Montreal, and the man was arrested. In his possession was found a revolver, one chamber of which had been recently discharged, together with ammunition, &c. The bullet that ended the existence of poor D'Arcy McGee fitted exactly into the chamber of Whalen's revolver. When he observed the police about to effect his arrest he staggered forward as if stricken by lightning. When questioned as to his whereabouts on the morning of the murder he admitted having been at the Parliament buildings listening to the debates.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

On the 7th of September following the trial of Whalen commenced. The first witness examined was a Frenchman named Lacroix, who swore that he saw the prisoner shoot McGee. The evidence of this man, however, is by no means conclusive, grave doubts being expressed as to whether he swore to the truth or was prompted by a desire to obtain the reward offered. Nevertheless, all the testimony of a circumstantial character bore heavily upon Whalen. His whereabouts on the morning of the murder, the sudden departure from Ottawa and a hundred other circumstances conducive of a belief in his guilt, were too much defence. Without deliberating any length of time, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. They may have been prompted, to some extent, by the strong prejudice against the prisoner; but a careful review of the evidence makes it apparent that no other verdict could have been rendered. The unfortunate man was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December, 1868. By the influence of his attorney and others a respite was obtained until to-day, when he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

BEHAVIOR OF WHALEN.

Every effort was made to have the sentence mitigated, but without avail. When the unhappy man ascertained that there was no hope he turned his attention to religion. Catholic priests and Sisters of Mercy were constantly with him, administering those religious consolations which are so valued by persons of his faith. His behavior was uniformly quiet and good. Reports were spread a few days ago that he had attempted suicide; but assurances have been given that he never attempted his life. His wife was with him frequently, but not so often as she would have been had the rules of the prison been less stringent.

THE EVENTFUL MORNING—A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

The day was mild and sunshiny, the sky blue and clear. At an early hour there was small appearance of a crowd, but by nine people began driving in from the country, and before ten, suddenly, as if by magic, fully ten thousand were gathered. An unusually large proportion were boys and women. At the parlor windows of the few respectable houses which dot the country behind the jail overlooking the scaffold were gathered many ladies of high standing.

Police and soldiers pressed back the crowd from the wall, but could not keep them clear. Inside the court were two companies of troops with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles. Outside the jail wall the ground was kept by two battalions of regulars, the volunteers, city police and Montreal water police. All of the arrangements were under charge of Sheriff Powell.

No one was admitted to the prison. Only six representatives of the press were accommodated in the drop room, the New York Herald correspondent having one ticket. About twenty gentlemen were inside the court yard. The crowd was orderly, although now and then a yell was given and a good deal of laughing and joking went on.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH.

The drop is in a recess in rear of the jail, about eight feet square, with a fall of six feet. The rope used was a three-fourths of an inch strand, new, fastened to a ring in the beam projecting above. There was an ordinary trap in the scaffold, with a well oiled bolt, shot by lever.

THE PRISONER'S LAST HOURS ON EARTH.

Whalen passed a bad night. About seven o'clock his courage deserted him, and he burst into an agony of tears, crying that God had forsaken him, and that he must die for another man's crime. The Rev. Fathers O'Connor and Tabaret, who, with the Sisters of Mercy, were unremitting in their attendance, tried to cheer him with the consolation of religion, and he partook of the holy sacrament. Afterward he fell into a troubled sleep, occasionally crouching into his cell corner and crying on the watchers to save him. He had bidden farewell to his wife affectionately in the evening.

At six o'clock this morning he awakened, had a cup of coffee, some toast and eggs, and passed two hours in prayer, occasionally varied by a wild burst of weeping, the priests meanwhile exhorting him to courage. He dressed carefully in black, neatly brushed, with polished boots and a green tie.

In religious exercises the time passed until a quarter past ten, when the executioner arrived and inspected the preparations. Whalen in his corridor, surrounded by the priests and nuns, fell on his knees and fervently recited prayers after Father O'Connor.

THE OFFICIALS AND EXECUTIONER.

The corridor doors were opened and the Sheriff announced that the hour for the execution had arrived. All heads were bared, and some of the spectators within the prison were deadly faint and sick. The Sheriff was dressed in black, with a cocked hat and sword; the Jail Governor in black.

The executioner was clad in a blue jacket and pantaloons, with a striped red and white cap. His face was closely swathed with black crape. He was young, lithe and active. His hands and feet and features, so far as distinguishable through the crape, were delicate as those of a woman, and a woman many take this executioner to have been.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER—HIS SPEECH.

Whalen walked firmly, although his mouth twitched nervously and the fingers of his pinioned hands strove to gripe each other hard. Father O'Conner prayed aloud and Whalen responded mechanically in a voice that was trembling and husky, "Christ have mercy upon us." His eyes and cheeks were swollen, but his face otherwise pallid. He advanced to the drop and took his place firmly. He said:—

"MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—I address a few words to you upon this solemn occasion. I hope you will pardon this my offence. This is my hope—that you will forgive me. I ask it from the bottom of my heart in this solemn hour, and from all whom I have injured by word, act or deed, I ask forgiveness for the same. God save Ireland! God save my soul!"

THE EXECUTION.

The executioner drew down the cap over his eyes and placed the noose round his neck, and, with his white, dry lips still muttering a prayer, when least expected, the trap fell and Whalen was launched into eternity. He fell six feet. His feet kicked together once. His body vibrated for less than a minute and he was dead. The drop fell at nine minutes past eleven o'clock precisely. The crowd dispersed most quietly.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER THE BODY.

This morning Sheriff Powell, in the absence of the Minister of Justice, told Mrs. Whalen that she might have the body at three o'clock. A hearse was sent for the body, but the sheriff declined to surrender it unless Mrs. Whalen would promise to inter it privately. This she refused to do, and the body was withheld. Late to-night the Privy Council refused point blank to surrender the body, and it will doubtless be interred within the precincts of the jail.

THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF WHALEN.

Whalen was to have made a confession either to have cleared Doyle and Buckley, now under indictment, or else to have implicated several prominent parties in Montreal, Quebec and New York. Many said to-day that Buckley was the murderer. It is not a little strange that Whalen says he was one of four who killed McGee. The witness Lacroix only saw one man. Little or no value is to be attached to Whalen's statements.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

Concerning Applications for Meters.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, February 5, 1869.

The attention of Collectors of Internal Revenue and of distillers is called to the provisions of the law and the regulations in relation to the procurement and attachment of meters.

Examination in many cases has shown that the meters applied for by distillers are too small in capacity for the distillery. In circular No. 69, distillers, in making their application, are directed to state the utmost possible producing capacity of the still per minute, "that is, the greatest possible quantity of spirits that will pass from the worm in that time. The attention of distillers is especially called to this point, as the discharge from the worm is not uniform, and if the meter is not of sufficient capacity to measure and pass the largest quantity which the worm will discharge, it will be flooded, and its operation thereby stopped until the meter is opened, and the valve again placed in working order."

It is well known that, in steam distilleries especially, stoppages frequently occur for a short time when the accumulated force of the steam drives over the alcoholic vapor, which is rapidly condensed and discharged from the worm with great force. In some cases accompanied by mash; and the question for the distiller to determine under this regulation is, what is the greatest quantity which will be discharged from the worm under such circumstances? If the meter is not sufficient to pass the product of the worm under any and all circumstances it will be flooded, the discharge valve closed, and its operations stopped, the spirit filling the meter and flowing back into the worm. The effect will of course be the same as if the distiller should effectually close the outlet of the worm while the still is in operation.

If the distiller applies for a meter of too small capacity its attachment will be attended with the result above stated, unless prevented by shutting off the steam in time. The cost of the delay and other expenses attending such an accident may be much more than the difference in the cost of the meters, aside from the fact that the distiller in such case would be compelled to procure a larger meter to prevent a recurrence of such accidents.

By the third paragraph of Circular No. 69, distillers are required to procure and attach two meters in all cases, except where the still is provided with such attachments that no low wines are discharged, and the distiller is prepared to report as taxable the entire product of his still. In most of the applications but one meter is called for, although there is in the distillery a separation of low and high wines. If the two meters are attached, the distiller will be charged with the amount shown by the meter attached to the worm, deducting therefrom the amount of low wines shown by the other meter to have been returned to the doubler.

Distillers should be at once required to revise their applications for meters, and where the meters are too small, or only one is applied for when two are required, the applications should be at once corrected. If not so done, it will be understood that the distillers propose to stand upon their applications as made, and that they will take the entire responsibility as to the meters ordered by them being of sufficient capacity, and, where only one meter is applied for, that they assent to being taxed for the low as well as the high wines. All revenue officers will govern themselves accordingly. The manufacturer of the meters will be instructed to forward the meters of the sizes applied for, and to attach the same; and if any trouble arises on this account, the distiller, having been furnished with the precise size he asked for, will have no reason to complain of any one but himself.

A daily report must be made by the storekeeper in charge of each distillery to the assessor of the district, setting forth the indications shown by the meter at the hour of twelve meridian. And each assistant assessor who has a distillery in his division will examine each meter whenever he visits the distillery, and report to his assessor the indications of the meter as above directed. And assessors, in making their monthly computation on form 69, will use the information thus given in determining the required production. Where but one meter is attached, they will charge the distiller with the full product of the worm, making no deduction for low wines returned to the still or doubler.

In distilleries where the product of the first distillation is singlings only, no meter will be required for the singling still; but each doubling still will require one or two meters, depending upon the fact whether there is a separation of the low wines.

It must be understood, however, that there must be close connections between the singling and doubling stills in all cases, so that no access can be had by the distiller to the spirits at any point during their passage from the singling to the doubling still.

Collectors will furnish distillers promptly with a copy of these instructions, and if no corrections of the applications are made, will at once notify this office.

Where distillers continue to run, after the issue of these instructions, without making prompt application for a meter, the names of such distillers will be at once reported to this office.

Where meters had been delivered prior to the receipt of the instructions of January 8, collectors will promptly forward to Mr. Tice the certificates of deposit therefore, and measures will be taken to have them attached.

Where collectors deposit their collections in a depositary bank, the meter deposits will be made in such bank; but where they are required to deposit collections with an assistant treasurer or designated depositary the meter deposits will be made in some responsible bank.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
New Orleans	VIRGINIA	10 A. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—February 14.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Abeona, Cin.	Lady Grace, Cin.
Clifton, Cin.	Milbrey Cin.
Shamrock, St. Louis.	Alaska, Cin.
Virginia, N. O.	Nat. Williams, Mad.

DEPARTURES—February 14.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Abeona, Tenn. riv.
Richmond, N. O.	Lady Grace, Evansville.
Clifton, Memphis.	Shamrock, Cin.
Alaska, N. O.	

ARRIVALS—February 15.

St. Charles, Cin.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Morning Star, Hend.	J. H. Groesbeck, N. O.
Charmer, Evansville.	Dexter, N. O.

DEPARTURES—February 15.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Milbrey, Nashville.
J. H. Groesbeck, Cin.	Charmer, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	N. Longworth, city wharf.
Virginia, city wharf.	Morning Star, city wharf.
Dexter, city wharf.	

THE RIVER was rising slowly at this point yesterday, with 9 feet 8 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 8 inches water in the chute, and 6 feet 8 inches water on the rocks last evening, a rise of 8 inches since our last report. A coal boat rise is reported at Pittsburg, and a good boating stage may be expected. Weather cloudy and cold. Business dull.

The fleet and handsome Morning Star is the mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. from the city wharf.

The Virginia, of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, will leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for New Orleans. Capt. Holcroft, a veteran boatman, commands.

At 5 P. M. to-day the Nick Longworth, an elegant and commodious steamer of the Louisville & New Orleans Packet Company, will leave the city wharf for New Orleans. Capt. Lew Kates, an experienced boatman and a clever, courteous gentleman, commands.

The Rose Hite from Henderson, with a big trip of corn and tobacco, ascended the falls yesterday. She re-shipped a large lot of freight on the mail boat for Cincinnati.

The Morning Star from Henderson came up to the city wharf yesterday. She has 1,800 sacks of corn for Cincinnati, which will be re-shipped on the mail boat to-day.

The J. H. Groesbeck, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, descended the falls yesterday with a big trip.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville to Cincinnati, was due here last night.

The Charmer, from Evansville to Cincinnati, with her guards in the water, ascended the falls yesterday under the guidance of Captain Wm. Varble.

The Cincinnati Commoner, after many days, attempts a defense of the wanton and unjust attack upon the Varbles and Captain Akin. The excuse for the reply at this late day is the failure to see the article in the Courier-Journal. Of course the Commoner is entirely unconscious that the Local Inspectors—Government officers—men sworn to do their duty without fear or favor, have, after a full and impartial examination, entirely exonerated the Varbles and Captain Akin of all blame in the matter, and give it as their opinion that the accident was an unavoidable one. But another accident has happened, and the editor of the Commoner, as drowning men clutch at straws, seizes upon it and attempts to justify his former attack, and, with his usual regard for truth, says "a total wreck" was made of the steamer Falls City. That is about as near the truth as the editor of the Commoner ever gets. Such ignorance of the steamer service as he displays would put to blush the greenest roustabout that ever shipped.

We are glad to see that the enactments of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, at their recent session in Washington, published in the COURIER-JOURNAL in advance of all other papers of the United States, are being copied by all the papers published on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The Milbrey added a few lots of freight here and passed down over the falls for Nashville.

The towboat Falls Pilot towed several derrick boats over to the bridge piers yesterday.

The Clifton, for Memphis, was compelled to transfer a portion of her freight to a barge in order to descend the falls on Sunday.

The Dexter arrived from New Orleans last night. It is said she did some tall running coming up. She will depart for New Orleans Thursday.

The Richmond left for New Orleans Sunday, and had 180 passengers, 3,839 [illegible], 200 head of stock, 100 casks of bacon, [illegible] of lard and a large lot of miscellaneous freight.

Further particulars of the burning of the Mittie Stephens on Red river will be found in other column. She was insured in the Enterprise of Cincinnati, for $4,000. We were informed yesterday that she was built here in 1863. Our recollection is that she was built at Madison [illegible]. Mr. Samuel Underwood, of that city, one of the officers, is among the survivors. A gentleman from New Albany (whose name our informant had forgotten), his wife and six children, were passengers on the Virginia, and were on their way to Texas, were very anxious to go on the ill-fated steamer, and had already engaged passage, but were unable to find their plunder which was covered up with freight on the Virginia, and were detained until after the Mittie Stephens had taken her departure. The gentleman [illegible] the carelessness of the officers of the Virginia, and berated them soundly. Yet to this very "carelessness" in human probability, is owing the lives of himself and family. Upon what a trifle our fates sometimes hinge.

The Kate Robinson, from Tennessee river, was due here last night.

By special dispatch we learn that the Louisville would reach this port last night.

Capt. "Dad" Comis left for Evansville Saturday for the purpose of chartering Capt. McReynolds' new steamer (the name of which has slipped our memory) for the Kentucky river trade. She will arrive this afternoon, and leave on her first trip to-morrow.

The towboats Greyhound and Collier arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with tows of coal, which will be taken South by the Mary Alice. The Sam Roberts, J. S. Neal, and Bengal Tiger arrived yesterday with tows of coal for this market. The N. J. Bigley stuck her tow at Brush [illegible] but will get off, as the river is rising. This is the only mishap to the coal fleet on the present rise.

John Sweeney, one of the crew of the steamer Right Way, fell overboard and was drowned at Kinsworthy's landing on Little river on the 3d inst.

The Leni Leoti, now in the Memphis and Arkansas river trade will, after the present trip, be taken to Cincinnati to have a new texas put on her.

Captain Bingham, of the steam yacht Deerhound, which rescued Capt. Semmes on the ocean at the sinking of the Alabama, is now on a visit to the Southern States, and was in Richmond on Tuesday.

There is no possibility of getting the Will S. Hays off from the bar at the mouth of the Missouri until a rise comes. She is lying perfectly straight.

At last accounts eleven hundred men were employed upon the grand levee in the parish of Point Coupee, La., and there are strong hopes that they will succeed in keeping the water out, although the river is six feet against the levee and rising.

The Henry Adkins arrived at Leavenworth, from St. Louis, on Tuesday, the earliest arrival in ten years.

Com. Hughes has sold his one-fourth interest in the Nashville for $3,000, at twelve months, without interest.

Capt. Ben. F. Egan has bought one-fourth interest in the Alpha, at the rate of $6,000 for the whole boat.

The American Medical Association meets in New Orleans early in May. They propose to make the trip from Cincinnati, Louisville, or Cairo and back on steamers. The delegates number some 400, and will make a fine trip for two or more of our largest-class steamers.

The silver cup which was voted for at a fair lately held in Natchez, to be given to the steamboat captain receiving a majority of votes, was won by Capt. Tom Leathers, of the Belle Lee, who received over 3,900 votes.

Captain John Noss, formerly of the Importer, will introduce the West Wind in the Cincinnati and Madison trade on Wednesday next. We hope the Captain will meet with full success. A trip with Captain Noss some years ago convinced us that he thoroughly understands steamboating.

The Bermuda was to have left Memphis Saturday for this port.

The Mittie Stephens, burned on Red river, had large consignments of specie for Jefferson and Shreveport.

The following order has just been issued by Supervising Inspector Guthrie:

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—I desire, as a matter of safety to the traveling public, that in all cases in future, where the boilers of steam vessels in your district are needing or undergoing repairs, that you will require of all engineers in charge of such (defective) boilers to promptly report the same to you for examination and inspection. Also, that you will keep a complete record of such repairs made during the inspection year, and report the same to me in your quarterly and annual reports. Yours, very respectfully,

J. V. GUTHRIE,
Supervising Inspector Sixth District.

To Messrs. Witners and Houghton, Local Inspectors, Louisville, Ky.

Our Correspondence.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 13, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Steamer Argonaut No. 2—For Cannelton, 73 bales cotton. For New Albany, 173 dry hides. For Louisville—Geo. W. Wicks & Co., 7 bales cotton, 3 boxes peas, 73 packages sundries; John White & Co., 13 bbls tallow; Louisa, McGoodwin & Co., 4 bales cotton. Have for Cincinnati 80 tons sundries, 124 sacks corn, and 1,223 bales cotton. Will be up Monday night, and go through without reshipping. Yours, T. Y. Z.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, P. M.—Weather getting colder. Monongahela 10 feet 6 inches, and rising. Allegheny 11 feet 6 inches, and rising. Arrived and departed, packets.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Cloudy. Rained all night. Thermometer 48. Monongahela river 9 feet 4 inches.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.—River stationary, with 8 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—J. N. Phillips, from Rowena, with a tow of 4,500 bushels of coal; Havanna, from Cincinnati; Tyrone, from Cairo; Pink Varble, upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, for Cairo; Camelia, for Pittsburg.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—Armada, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Belle Vernon, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 10 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 11 P. M.; Norman, Memphis to Evansville, 11 P. M.; Cairo, Memphis to Evansville, 4 A. M.; Robinson, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Tacony, St. Louis to Tenn. river, 8 A. M.; Thompson Dean, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Legal Tender, Louisville to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville, 4 P. M. River rose 11 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Arrived—Leonidas, from New Orleans; Silver Lake No. 4, from St. Louis. Departed—Silver Lake No. 4, for Pittsburg. Weather clear and cold. River falling slowly; risen 11 inches in 24 hours; now 29 feet 7 inches in channel.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rose 6 inches. Arrived—Minneola, from Cincinnati. Departed—City of Alton, W. R. Arthur, Belle Memphis, for St. Louis; Magenta, for Cairo; Coosa, with 700 bales cotton, for Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Arrived—Belle of St. Louis and City of Cairo, from Memphis; David Watts, Tennessee river; Rubicon, Vicksburg; New Boston and Diamond, Keokuk; Farragut and City of Pekin, Peoria. Departed—Farragut, for Peoria; Belle of St. Louis, Memphis. River rose fifteen inches, the swell coming mainly out of the Missouri. Weather clear and cool. Business active.

From Our Exchanges.

A Texas correspondent of the New York Times thus describes the Red river and Caddo lake, the recent scene of the terrible disaster to the Mittie Stephens, by the burning of which 61 lives were lost:

If any one wants to study navigation under difficulties, let him take a trip up Red river at low water. A more crooked river could not be made with the same materials, beside which it is narrow and so beset with sandbars as to seem shallow. The water is wholly opaque, like that of the Mississippi, and so brackish that, to avoid drinking it, the boatmen carry the diluted mud of the latter with them in barrels. It winds through a flat country, the red crumbling soil of which colors the water and washes away during high floods, so that every year the river finds itself in a new channel in some part of its course. But it needs all the discipline of a course of Red river navigation to prepare one to appreciate that of the lakes between Shreveport and Jefferson. On the map the chain of lakes is misrepresented by a roundish spot labeled "Caddo Lake." There are four or five of these lakes, of shapes so irregular that it is no wonder the map-makers gave them up in despair. These are connected by narrow bayous, and are everywhere full of standing trees or stumps, living or dead. The older inhabitants remember this region as a forest hunting ground. The damming of the river by the raft above has turned much of its water in this direction, and overflowed the land hereabouts. It must always have been moist land, as the standing timber is all cypress—a tree delighting in mud. But it was not all swamp, since trunks of pines, in excellent preservation, are found at low water. Ordinary Red river steamers cannot navigate these lakes of the woods, which have a craft on purpose for them. At high water there is no trouble, the boats going over the stumps without danger; but in ordinary stages the little steamers are wriggled through invisible channels by a sort of jugglery bordering on magic. You stand on deck and watch the process, but never can guess into which of the impassable creeks the boat will turn. If you venture a guess you will be sure to guess wrong. They always go just where you know they cannot. The ways are so narrow and the turns so short that the boats are guided sometimes for miles by a "head-line." This is a rope, one end of which is carried by men in a skiff, and attached to various trees and stumps, the other end passing through spaces forward, and fastened to the capstan, which is then turned by the engine, until winding up the line turns the boat in the right direction. As soon as it gets fairly headed in the new way, you will see the rope hitched to another tree, and the vessel turned again. A Mississippian, after curiously watching the operation for a long time, exclaimed, "Well, this is the first time I was ever on a steamboat where they had to send a nigger on ahead to lead it through the woods."

The Cincinnati Commercial of Sunday says:

Considerable freight, at least [illegible] tons, was shipped for Memphis and New Orleans alone during the week. The Emma No. 3 left with [illegible]; John W. Garrett and two barges 1,500, Alaska [illegible] tons for New Orleans, and the Minneola and Clifton for Memphis with 1,000 tons. The Argosy also departed for New Orleans with three barges laden with 1,100 tons of hay from Vevay, making a grand total of forty-nine hundred tons for the South. Let those who are constantly croaking about the river trade drying up make an estimate of how many railroad cars and trains it would take to convey the same amount of merchandise from Cincinnati to Memphis and New Orleans in one week. Only enlarge the Portland canal, and the river trade will prove to be the most prosperous branch of the commerce of Cincinnati. The Alice Dean and P. W. Strader will commence loading to-morrow, and depart for New Orleans Wednesday.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The jury in the Magnolia Insurance case was discharged on Saturday [illegible], having failed to agree upon a verdict after a consultation continuing nearly three days.

The Senate on Saturday by a decided vote retained in the appropriation bill the clause appropriating $450,000 for the work of enlarging the Louisville canal, and assuming the debt of the company, amounting to $1,[illegible]. This section had previously passed the House, and it may now be considered safe. This is simply an act of justice to the great river and commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley. The tolls levied upon the commerce of the West paid for the canal, and the Government now assumes the ownership, expending only the money necessary to enlarge it.

This action insures the speedy completion of the work, and we shall soon have a canal of sufficient capacity to pass the largest steamers on the Ohio river. The next step will be to abolish tolls, so that the canal may be free. This would relieve the trade of this port alone of a tax of $500 per day.

Asbury Heno, long and favorably known on the river as an engineer, died at his late residence in Rochester, Penn., on Friday evening. His last steamboating was on the Robert Moore, with Capt. Wash. Kerr.

Capt. Joe. Lodwick, of this city, was among the passengers saved on the steamer Mittie Stephens, recently burned on Red river.

The St. Louis Republican of Sunday says:

It appears to be the intention of several of our wealthy and influential steamboat owners, to make a determined effort to secure for this city a portion, at least, of the trade of the Red river country. Several days since we announced the steamer Gerard B. Allen as loading for Shreveport direct. She has now on board a full cargo, of which [illegible] tons is for Shreveport and other points on the river, and will take her departure at noon positively. The Allen will be followed at once by the H. M. Shreve. Both of these are side-wheel steamers, and A No. 1 in every respect, and are under the management of skillful and experienced boatmen, and it behooves the merchants of this city to come forward and extend to these boats a hearty and effective support, and not let the entire weight of the experiment fall on the owners of the boats. A third steamer will be provided, so that at least one steamer per week will leave this port.

☞ Peter Harper, a white man from the North, who represents the parish of St. Charles in the lower house of the Louisiana Legislature, has married at New Orleans, a colored woman named "Lize" Brooks. The bride was born in the parish of West Baton Rouge, on the estate of Judge McCaleb. Some twelve or thirteen years ago she was married to a colored man named Brooks, from Cincinnati.

☞ Sir Henry Bulwer is about to write the life of Lord Palmerston.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

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The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year.......$12 00
Six months.......6 00
Three months.......3 25
One month.......1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year.......$2 00
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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items," 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Frankfort has a circulating library.

Henry T. Stanton, Esq., has assumed editorial charge of the Maysville Bulletin.

The coroner of Kenton county held twenty-nine inquests during the year 1868.

Grasshoppers are abundant in the meadows and fields of Mason county.

J. E. Talbott, of this city, has taken charge of the Eagle House at Elizabethtown.

A valuable horse was stolen from Mr. S. Faulkner, near Independence, on Sunday night last.

James Smith, of Bardstown, was arrested in Owensboro last week upon the authority of a telegram from Mr. Craycroft, of Washington county, charging him with grand larceny.

Walker Hammond, said to be one of the Seymour express robbers, was arrested at Worthville Thursday night and taken to Seymour, Ind., by the Sheriff of Jackson county, Indiana.

Henry Razor, who died in Rowan county on the 4th inst., was 108 years old. He served as a soldier in the wars of the revolution and of 812.

A woman in male attire was captured in Maysville last week. She is supposed to be connected with a gang of horse-thieves who have been operating in that city.

A boy seventeen years old, calling himself Caspar Landolt, was arrested near Williamstown, Grant county, last week, with a stolen horse in his possession. He says his father lives near this city.

The Very Rev. J. M. Lancaster, administrator of the Diocese of Covington, is declared by his physicians to be out of danger, and they expect that he will be able to attend to business in a week or two at farthest.

On last Friday night the saddlery establishment of Honaker & Armstrong, at Poplar Plains, in Fleming county, was entered by burglars and one thousand dollars' worth of saddles stolen.

The Harrison Democrat, of Cynthiana, is about to have its name changed. It will, on and after the 24th instant, be called "The Cynthiana Democrat and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky Trade," and it is the determination that it shall be the national organ of Bourbon whisky.

About the first of November last a young man named George M. Lloyd, who became insane from the effects of the earthquake shock at San Francisco, jumped overboard from the steamer Chrysopolis and was drowned. On Sunday last the body was found by a fisherman in the vicinity of Sherman island. Deceased was a native of Maysville, Kentucky, and was about thirty years of age. The body was interred on Sherman island.

The Owingsville Inquirer says: "One day last week, while visiting the farm of the widow Hamilton, in Montgomery county, Capt. Pete Everett was attacked by a pet fox. The creature sprang at his breast, but was knocked away, when it seized hold of his leg. It was not until after it was killed that its jaws could be prized open, which was effected through the means of an iron bar. The Captain immediately went to Mt. Sterling, had the wound cut out and cauterized. We are glad to learn that he is doing well.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Petersburg, Virginia, had a tournament on Wednesday.

Robins have put in an appearance at Petersburg, Va.

There are 115,000 acres of public lands in Tuscaloosa county, Ala.

Lexington, Missouri, talks of having a daily paper.

Montgomery, Ala., boasts of three faro banks and two billiard saloons.

Rev. J. Wechsler, minister of the "Beth Abadah" congregation of Israelites in Richmond, Va., has accepted a call to Nashville, Tenn.

Last week Staunton, Va., had a snow storm and a thunder storm.

T. Ragland, of Somerville, Ala., was shot and killed while sitting in his own door last Wednesday night by some unknown person.

Benjamin W. Wickers shot himself at Kansas City, Mo., last Wednesday. He has a wife living in Baltimore.

Sixteen of the best families of Campbell and Bedford counties, Va., have left for Missouri during the past week.

Hon. A. H. Stephens was very severely injured at Atlanta on Sunday last by a heavy gate falling on him.

Mr. Allen Archer, the oldest citizen of Petersburg, Va., died in that city Thursday, aged 90 years.

Peter A. Wilson, of Salem, is the only North Carolinian in the bill reported to Congress for the removal of disabilities.

There have been one million pounds of tobacco in the leaf sold this season in Chariton county, Mo., averaging $1 50 per hundred pounds.

Geo. Minis was shot and killed near Mobile, Ala., on Wednesday last by his brother-in-law, Robert Hudson.

An infant daughter of Tobias Miller, of Giles county, Va., was accidentally burned to death last week in the absence of the family.

Money is being raised by subscription in Montgomery, Ala., to aid the Catholics of Dalton, Ga., to rebuild their church, which was destroyed during the war.

A little daughter of Mr. James Thomas, of Greene county, Ala., was ravished a few days ago by a negro who formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas.

J. R. Andrews, of Jones county, Ga., went fox hunting last Saturday night and caught a catamount four feet seven inches long and twenty-two inches high.

Quill Manners, a boy of fourteen years, who was arrested for the murder of a peddler in McNairy county, Tenn., has been released, an alibi having been established.

James Smith, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was killed near Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, by a limb from a tree which he was felling striking him on the head.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill fixing the tax on circuses in cities with a population of 10,000 and over at $100; in cities with a population of 5,000 and over at $50, and in towns at $25.

A child was born in Washington county, Va., last week with no head, but perfectly formed in all other respects, with mouth, gums, and natural formation of lips upon its breast. It was born alive, but soon died.

Mrs. Nancy Reagan, the oldest settler in Rome, Ga., died last Monday, aged seventy-eight years. She moved to that place September 3d, 1835. There is but one family in that place now who was there at that date.

The body of A. A. Cartright, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, who mysteriously disappeared in September last, was found near that place a few days ago, with two bullet holes through his head.

Mr. James Brockwell, of Petersburg, Va., was dangerously wounded on Tuesday by a cut from a razor in the hands of a negro thief whom he had arrested, and was conducting to police headquarters.

Mr. Breckinridge Moon, of Halifax county, Va., with four negroes, is reported to have been drowned in the Dan river a few days since. The parties were in a boat together, and were carried over Hyco falls.

Returns received by the General Land Office, at Jackson, Mississippi, show that during the month of December last one hundred and fifty-eight farms, embracing 12,088 acres, were added to the productive area of that State under the operation of the homestead laws.

Veins of pure kerosene oil have been discovered in Smythe county, Va., upon the land of Thomas J. Porter, seeping up through a bed of rock. There are no indications of coal near this place, but the oil is found in considerable quantity and burns with as much rapidity as any clarified kerosene.

A gentleman who lives in Eastern Virginia, and who is the happy father of ten children, was somewhat at a loss recently to find a name for a "late arrival," when his eldest daughter suggested that it be called "The Last." The old gentleman, however, couldn't see the point, and didn't like the suggestion.

The Savannah, Ga., Republican says: Our hotels are crowded with strangers from the North and our Southern States, and every steamship and railroad apparently increases the number. Many take the route to Florida, while the majority are traveling with a view to business. These are emphatically busy times in our city. Our wharves are jammed with vessels and our docks covered with merchandise, foreign and domestic, of every description.

Insurance Laws.

We republish this morning an article from the Frankfort Yeoman on the subject of insurance legislation. It is entitled to respect. The defective nature of our laws on this important subject was sufficiently illustrated by the recent report of the Senatorial committee, the substance of which we gave our readers a few days ago. The Yeoman adds many valuable hints to the documentary showing, and since the movement toward reform has begun we hope it will be pressed to completion in a spirit of intelligence. Good can hardly fail to come of it.

An Old Story.

The moral of the late congressional disturbance was written many hundreds of years ago, and remains visible over a hundred volumes of Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Germanic, English and French legislative history. It is brief and simple. The two houses of Congress engage in a scheme to chop off the powers of the Executive. They succeed of course. Then they turn to the Supreme Court which they reduce to a standing committee. Having thus practically destroyed the two co-ordinate branches of the Government, the magistracy and the judiciary, and lodged the entire authority of the State in themselves, they quarrel with one another. The House makes an issue with the Senate, and, as the lower body outnumbers the higher, it will have no trouble in carrying its point whenever it sees fit to push its issue to a direct conflict. This is the first step to anarchy, which is the vestibule of monarchy, and that is the direction of Radicalism.

A Man Without a History.

It is a very great error to consider the four or five years which embrace the public career of the newly elected President, as, in any manner, his history. General Grant has no history which is known to the public. He served in great armies; rose to the command of great armies; and won, through the agency of overwhelming forces, great results. But, in all these achievements, he made no personal record, and remains to this hour, even among his friends, uncredited with any of the brilliant military genius which is accorded to some of his subordinates. The genius he may undoubtedly possess, or he may not. We do not pretend to judge so nice a point. He has certainly very little identity beyond the name he bears; for, as his professional talents are obscured by the immense generalities that surround them, so are his civil capacities kept altogether in the dark by his reticence. His silence is all that he permits us to be sure of; and, silence not being exactly history, Grant has no history excepting that which formed his character before the war. In order to understand him, we should study his private life. But that is unattainable, and we can only conjecture his future career by exceeding vague comparisons. One thing only seems to be likely; the man is either a solemn owl, with nothing in him, or he is deeper than any one has hitherto taken him to be. For our own part we cannot resist the impression that he has a will of his own, if not a head of his own. The hardest thing in nature is the keeping of one's counsel. Grant does this with amazing pertinacity. He gives his ear freely, it appears, but not his voice; and if the country come quit with him this time four years hence, a more peaceful and more prosperous country than it is to-day, we shall have reason to rejoice. Grant is committed to nothing. He has not one solitary antecedent that throws the least light on his present situation. He is emphatically a man without a history, who is about to make a history for himself and for the nation.

Grant and the Radical Leaders.

Events at Washington are not indicative of harmony and good feeling between the incoming administration and the Radical party. In the first place, Gen. Grant's resentment is strongly excited by the refusal of the Radical Congress to repeal the tenure-of-office law. It is well known that he has expressed himself in regard to the repeal frequently and vehemently, even going so far as to say that the law *must* be repealed before his entering upon the discharge of the executive functions. He has declared with emphasis that he cannot undertake the performance of the Presidential duties with his hands tied—that he must have perfect freedom to expel from their places all subordinates that he finds dishonest, incompetent, or in any way untrustworthy. Yet the Senate declines to repeal the law. It insists that the disabilities laid upon President Johnson shall lie upon President Grant. It shows no sign of yielding. It gives every sign of a determination to withhold from the incoming President the power wrenched from the outgoing one. This, we repeat, excites Grant's resentment, and, according to present appearances, the alienation between him and Congress, or rather between him and the Senate, will be productive of consequences affecting deeply the strength and the welfare of the Radical party.

Even now General Grant assumes or affects to assume that the tenure-of-office law is to be repealed or resisted. In his remarks both public and private he takes this for fact. In his response last Saturday to the committee of Congress which waited on him to inform him of his election to the Presidency, he said: "*Should the officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy me in the discharge of their official duties, I will not hesitate a moment about removing them, and will do so just as quickly with my own appointments as with those of my predecessors.*"

These surely seem strong and brave words, when we consider that they are directly in the teeth of the tenure-of-office law now and likely to be in full force. I *will* remove the officers that don't satisfy me, says Grant. You shall not do any such thing, says the Senate, by its retention of the disabling law. How the collision of views, the conflict of resolves, the war of wills, is to eventuate, we shall see after a time, but cannot now. We can only see that ill feeling prevails, a dire omen to the party that obtained power by dishonest means and is using it for flagitious purposes. The Senate has its hook in the snout of the Leviathan, and we wait to see whether the Senate will pull the Leviathan out or the Leviathan pull the Senate in.

Probably Gen. Grant is scarcely more exasperated at the Radicals of the Senate for their refusal to repeal the tenure-of-office law than the Senate and other Radicals are at him for his unprecedented refusal to announce the names of the gentlemen whom he intends to have in his Cabinet. It is understood that his refusal in the latter case is intended as a kind of offset to the refusal of the Senate in the former. As such the leading Radicals understand it and resent it. They are compelled to know and feel that Grant does not want and will not have their advice, their council, their opinion, in regard to a matter upon which every President that has ever been inaugurated since the Government began has consulted his leading political friends fully and frankly. He declares that he will not let the names of his Cabinet officers be known until the day after his inauguration, and the reason which he expressly assigns is that he is determined to have no attempt made by his would-be advisors and oracles to induce him to change his arrangements. He means to act for himself. He wants no interference. He intends to be independent. We rejoice that he has marked out such a course for himself, for, although our confidence in his unaided judgment is by no means perfect, we think that the advice of the leaders of his party, if he were to consult them, would be far more pestilent than salutary.

General Breckinridge.

General John C. Breckinridge, it is said, will soon be, after his long and unhappy exile, at his old home in Lexington. His friends say that he contemplates returning at once to the profession which he adorned before the war, the profession of law. No doubt he will win distinguished success in whatever he shall undertake.

The Radical organs generally are troubling themselves a good deal about General Breckinridge and Kentucky. They predict what they think would be a monstrous event, his election to the Governorship of Kentucky or to a United States Senatorship or to some other high official position. All this is none of their business, though they can speculate upon it and rave about it as much as they please. We have reason to believe that General B. is strongly inclined if not determined not to consent to be a candidate for any office. He is understood to prefer a private to any public station. At the same time he scorns the thought of shrinking from the keenest gaze and scrutiny of the people on account of what he has done during the last eight years, for he knows that he has acted conscientiously, he knows that he has done right according to the judgment of millions of honest, just, and good men, and he knows that, repudiating the cause of the rebellion whether right or wrong, he has taken or is ready to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, and to uphold both in a spirit of genuine and devoted patriotism. He can stand self-reliantly and proudly in the presence of the noblest patriots of the land, feeling himself to be fully their equal. What honest man, even of the Radical party, would not sooner trust Gen. Breckinridge, with the oath of loyalty upon his great and true soul, than Gen. Butler, Gen. Logan, Gen. Kilpatrick, or any of the rest of those ex-Federal officers, who by their misconduct have been disgracing the national character.

Be all this as it may, the Radical organs may rest assured of one thing—*they* will have no voice in deciding whether John C. Breckinridge shall or shall not be elected to office in Kentucky. *That* question, the Kentucky Democracy, consulting Gen. B., will settle for themselves. They want no Radical advice, they heed no Radical threats or warnings, and they will tolerate no Radical obtrusions. Acting within the provisions of the Constitution and with reference to what they regard as the greatest good of the State and the country, they will exercise their own judgment and their own will in all elections without giving the slightest heed to any impertinent and insolent interference attempted by a party, which, during the period of its power, has brought the country to the verge of ruin and now threatens to topple it down the abyss.

Spirit of the Carpet-baggers.

The carpet-baggers went to the South loving the North (so far as they could love anything but themselves) and hating the South. But, thinking that they have now got the South into their own keeping, that they are its owners, its proprietors, its controllers, that in fact they themselves are the South, they are organizing against the North. They are banding together to monopolize, in the name and behalf of Southern Radicalism, the whole benefit of the Federal Government, leaving Northern Radicalism to get along as it best may.

At the late secret meeting of Radical Southern Senators, or carpet-bag Senators, in Washington, a meeting at which all were present with the exception of a single Senator from South Carolina, it was announced that the understood objects of the caucus were to make the South a unit on several matters of importance, to produce united action in regard to her claims and interests, to secure what they chose to consider their full share of the Federal offices, opposing confirmations whenever necessary for the promotion of their ends, to talk over railroad matters and unite upon the new bill of the combined Pacific railroad companies, to carry through all local schemes that promise benefit to themselves and their section, to insist on the payment of the salaries of Southern Senators and Representatives for the full period of the Fortieth Congress, although they were not elected till a large portion of the period had expired, and to block legislation on some vital measure or measures, if necessary, until all carpet-bag demands are complied with.

Thus the Northern Radicals, by their unjust and infamous action toward the South, have caused a carpet-bag demon to start up in that section with the will and perhaps the power to work unbounded evil. Yes, the demon of sectionalism, the very narrowest and vulgarist kind of sectionalism, has been raised in the South, and none know who will or can exorcise it. As a partisan we cannot regret this state of things; we rather have reason to rejoice at it. But it cannot well fail to produce much ill-feeling and a great deal of sectional agitation and bitter and vindictive legislation.

The Governor of Georgia.

The Treasurer of Georgia publicly charged the Governor with having drawn and misappropriated on his own responsibility $35,000 of the State funds. The Governor, upon being officially called upon for an explanation, alleged, that, being the chief magistrate of Georgia, he considered himself as having the right to use the State funds according to his own discretion. The Radical Legislature appointed a strong Radical committee to investigate the charge against him. The committee knew that public opinion strongly and almost universally condemned him, and therefore one of its very first acts was to issue a "card to the public" *asking the suspension of public opinion* with regard to the guilt of the accused party. Thus the members of the committee commenced their appointed work by making themselves the champions and advocates of the functionary whose conduct it was their appointed duty to examine and decide upon. After such an exhibition of partiality and prejudice, no honest man can have the least confidence in anything that the committee may see fit to publish. The committee, since the issuing of its card, has intimated that its investigations, so far as they have gone, seem to relieve the Governor from the suspicion of *intentional wrong-doing*, though he may have committed *an error of judgment*. So the act of the Governor of a State in seizing upon the State funds and appropriating them to himself is, in the code of Georgia Radicalism, no more at the worst than an *innocent mistake*. Peculation and theft, though technically errors, are substantial virtues. They constitute Radical patriotism.

☞ It does not appear that he (Butler) accomplished anything more than to display his "Old Bailey" accomplishments, and demonstrate his innate pugnacity.—[Buffalo Advertiser.

This man of the "Old Bailey accomplishments" was the acknowledged leader of the Radical party during the whole of the last session of Congress, and he is, far more than any other man, its leader now.

☞ Just think what a low, vile, debased, degraded party or faction it must be that elects to Congress a fool, idiot, ass, owl, goat, like Mullins of Tennessee. Such a faction, however, is perhaps not without its use. As God created in us the sense of contempt, there should no doubt be objects for it to be exercised on.

Immigration.

Public opinion, and especially the most intelligent, is in favor of our Legislature passing an act to encourage immigration, to supply the necessary demands of labor, and settle the immense amount of unoccupied lands in the State. Why should this reasonable wish be denied? We do not think it will be or can be. We believe the committees of both Houses will report favorably an immigration bill this week. If so, we trust it will receive prompt action, because there is no time to lose, the session is drawing to a close, and Kentucky cannot afford to want the benefits such an act is calculated to give. The Northern States have published their inducements by pamphlets, their numerous railroad companies, with land grants, have done the same, and thereby promoted immigration enormously. Why should Kentucky not do so. It may be said we have no public lands to offer. We say the half of Kentucky is lying unoccupied, in a state of nature. It is for sale at one half the price of Northern railroad lands. We have that to offer, and with farm stock, and other products, at three times the former prices, it will be profitable to settlers. Let a board of immigration seek a voluntary listing of these lands for sale, at strictly local market value, and instruct a foreign agent to sell and settle them. Some men will doubt if it can be done. Well, doubts have their value, but who says that a reasonable human enterprise, that has accomplished such large results in adjoining States, cannot be worked in Kentucky. We decline to take that view. First try it—put it to the proof.

☞ The presiding officer of the late joint convention of Congress decided "everything is out of order." And what he said of Congress might have been truly said of the country, "everything is out of order." The joint convention was out of joint, and so is the republic.

☞ It is announced from Washington that Senator Yates is upon another "spree." The worst of it is, that, in his sprees, he makes as beastly a display of his person as of his mind. He uses neither mental nor physical fig-leaf.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says that we are to have a great administration. It neglects to add that "no expense will be spared."

☞ The late row in Congress proved it a body of rowdies.

CITY ITEMS.

$1 00.

New size card photos for $1 00 per dozen at 78 Main street, Bagby & Miles'.

☞ 78 Main street, the cheapest place.

☞ 78 Main street, the best place.

☞ Bagby & Miles let none but good pictures go out of their house.

☞ Remember the sale of furniture this morning at 10 o'clock, at a private residence on the north side of Green street, between Fifth and Center streets. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

First of the Season!—
POTOMAC SHAD!!
Just received at RUFER'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Fifth street, between Main and Market.
CHARLES RUFER, Proprietor.

☞ Everybody knows it: it's beyond dispute. Every size and style of pictures made by photography is made better, finer, and for less money, by J. C. Elrod, who always pleases. Find his gallery by looking for No. 136, second gallery on Main street, below Fourth. Babies' pictures by electricity.

New Style of Druggists' Labels.
A very beautiful and new design of labels for druggists can be had at Louisville Lithographing and Engraving Company's, 75 Fourth street, Fitch & Lindsey, managers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Can it be possible that over five million bottles of Plantation Bitters have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health-restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. fe16 deod3

☞ Petroleum V. Nasby relates that "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" had the effect to so renew the youth of his beloved wife that "she ran off with a Yankee peddler." This is probably not the only instance where "Barrett's" has proved a captivating weapon in the hands of many a lady whose personal charms have been wonderfully brought out by the use of this excellent preparation.
R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. fe16 deod3

GERMAN CANARY SINGERS, WARRANTED.
Cages in elegant variety, Feather Dusters, at very low prices, Decorated and Tin Toilet Ware, White and Gold Band China and Stone China, Waiters and Tea Trays. All these just received, and selling at the very lowest prices. Please call and see at ROGER'S House Furnishing Emporium, 146, south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. fe14 d2

☞ A sterling silver hunting-case watch, warranted one year, for $12 at Wellman's Exchange and Loan Office, 134 Third street. fe14 dtf

☞ Gold ladies' watches half price, at Wellman's. fe14 dtf

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at FRANK MADDEN'S, 105 West Jefferson.
f13d1m

For Coughs and Colds.
use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.
We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

DIED.

TULL—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALICE DREYE, infant daughter of Wm. S. and Sallie A. Tull, aged 6 days and 6 hours.

GRABLE—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., SAMUEL GRABLE, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral to-day at 10½ A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MORERA—On the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, of scarlet fever, ADD R. MORERA, aged 6 years and 8 months, youngest daughter of John J. Morera. Funeral from her father's residence, Walnut st., between Jackson and Hancock, at 2 o'clock on the 14th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WRIGHT—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11½ o'clock, MARIA WRIGHT, aged 51 years, former servant of Mrs. A. S. Garnett.
☞ New York papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
There will be a regular meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 16, 1869, at 7 o'clock. J. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&w1y NEW YORK.

Important to Builders.
MANTELS & GRATES.
The Most Complete Assortment in the West Manufactured by
COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.
WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized Iron Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices; also, Marbleized Slate Mantels of every variety of color and style. Our Enameled and Plain Grates are all of the latest and most approved pattern known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cheapness have no equal in the market.
BUILDERS,
And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interest by examining our stock of Mantels and Grates before making contracts, as we are satisfied we can furnish a more beautiful, cheaper and durable mantel than can possibly be made of wood. COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.,
fe16 d1m No. 133 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS!
FAST COLOR.
Prices Within the Reach of All.
Keep the wearer dry, do not soil the dress or floor, and will not turn inside out.
All will bear inside the above mark. None others genuine.
At wholesale only by
WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO.,
329 and 324 Market Street, Philadelphia;
304 Broadway, New York.
fe16 d&w3m TuSF

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.
THE firm of Thome & Thierman has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Jacob Thome, Jr., retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by H. W. Thierman & Co., who will open and continue the business at No. 143 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, by the 1st of March.
JACOB THOME, Jr.
Feb. 16, 1869. feb14 d3 H. W. THIERMAN.
In retiring from the heretofore existing firm of Thome & Thierman, I return my sincere thanks to our friends and patrons, and commend Messrs. Thierman & Co. to the same confidence and patronage which have heretofore been extended to the house.
fe12 dtmh1 JACOB THOME, Jr.

Notice.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. HOBLITZELL, J. W. TERRY.
Witness: W. T. HOBLITZELL.
Louisville, Feb. 10, 1869. fe12 d12*

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.
Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,
Cave Hill Marble Works,
next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS, FLA. CARDONI.
ja31 dif

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.
WM. HUGHES, J. W. GOSLEE, JNO. D. TAGGART, GEO. W. TARLETON.
de10d3m&w13

Copartnership Notice.
JOSEPH GLASER is admitted as a partner in the Louisville Steam Stone Works, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, dating from the 1st day of January, 1869. The name and style of the new firm is Macdonald, Schuler & Co. OWEN MACDONALD, GEORGE SCHULER, JOSEPH GLASER.
ja15 d1m

APRIL ELECTION.

CITY AUDITOR.
J. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held.
JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. ja31 dtm*
H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja29 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.
WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe13 dte
D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.
JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dtc*
MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.
OLDHAM COUNTY.
We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

Great Bargains
—AT—
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ FOURTH STREET.
1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Bands;
1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Insertions;
500 Corsets with whalebone from $1 to $4;
Alexandre Kid Gloves $1 50.
Darned Reviere in great variety;
Embr'd Bands and Sleeves, 75c to $1.
Also, to close out,
500 Embroidered Double Bands;
1,000 Colored Embroidered Skirt Bands,
At less than importers' prices, at
fe14 d6 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

POTOMAC SHAD!
New Tomatoes,
Cucumbers, Cauliflowers
And other Luxuries received daily at
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
Third st., bet. Main and Market.
fe14 dtf

Opening of Spring Trade,
1869.
L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY, STRAW, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 171 Main Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth, north side.
WE would respectfully advise the Trade that we are now and will be daily receiving our Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Flowers, &c. We will constantly keep on hand Straw Goods of every description and style; also Trimmed Hats, a general line; in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of Millinery Goods pertaining to the trade. To the above we have added a general stock of Fancy and Domestic Notions, such as Dress Trimmings, Parasols, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. To this we call your special attention, and will offer all above goods to the trade at the very lowest Eastern prices. Thanking our old friends and patrons for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. & G. BRONNER & CO.
Prompt attention will be paid to orders. fe13 d1m

MRS. PERRY,
104½ Center St., near Chestnut, teacher of Piano Forte. Orders may be left at the music stores. fe11 deod1m

School Property for Sale.
FOR SALE, in one of the wealthiest counties of the State, a valuable school property, together with cabinet, apparatus, school furniture, &c. The buildings are large and commodious, and will accommodate 40 boarders. For particulars address "F.," care of this office. fe11 deod5*

VELOCIPEDES
FOR RAFFLE at WM. KINNAN'S, Third street, bet. Jefferson and Green, at $2 a chance. fe11 d4

PIANOS!
AN entire NEW STOCK of PIANOS, by the best manufacturers in America, LOW FOR CASH. Just received at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third st.
fe10 deodtf

J. H. NICHOLSON, S. B. NICHOLSON.
Formerly with the Louisville Journal.
NICHOLSON & BRO.,
Newspaper Advertising
Agents and Publishers,
Is your business kept before the public?
If so, judicious advertising will insure success.
Advertisements will be received for all Newspapers.
All the leading Newspapers kept on file.
Advertisements written and notices secured.
Specimen papers, with rates of advertising, furnished.
The Newspapers pay the Agents' commission.
Advertisers will save TIME and MONEY by sending their orders to us.
Especial attention given to orders for Southern and Western papers.
Every description of Printing and Publishing done well and promptly at New York prices.
Orders from business men especially solicited.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BANK BUILDING,
No. 129 Main street, near Fourth,
fe8 d6 LOUISVILLE, KY.

SADDLERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL
JOHN REID, 190 Main street, CINCINNATI, O., has for sale a large assortment of Plantation, Plow, and Wagon Harness, and an extensive assortment of Saddles, Collars, &c., suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Selling cheap for cash.
fe7 d21&w8

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe6 deod3mlns

Louisville Lithograph
—AND—
ENGRAVING CO.,
75 Fourth St., Near Main.
OTTO STARCK, Sup't Art Department. G. ROCKERT, Sup't Eng. Department.
FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.
NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by very superior workmen. fe2 dtf

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business in all its branches as heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
fe2 dTuTh&Sulm 175 north side Main st.

PIANOS!
FROM the great factories of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Son, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzmann, and others, at great bargains, at the warerooms of sole Southwestern Agent, D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
ORGANS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's American and Conservatory Organs are the best reed instruments manufactured; finished in forty different styles for the parlor, churches, schools rooms and lodges. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for the Southwest, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description, imported monthly and for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, between Second and Third. dtf

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.
PLANS and specifications for two dwelling-houses proposed to be erected on College street, between Brook and Floyd, for Messrs. Hay & Myer, may be seen at our office, by parties desirous of making a proposition for erecting same. Any such propositions will be received by us until Monday, Feb. 22, noon. STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA, Architects, Hamilton Brothers' Buildings, corner Sixth and Main streets. fe16 d4

Proposals.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock M. Friday, February 19, 1869, for furnishing the following Stores, viz:
100 barrels Mess Pork.
5,000 pounds best quality new Sugar-cured canvased Hams, packed in tier ce.
50 barrels fancy grade Flour, made from winter wheat.
5,000 pounds hard Bread, to be baked and delivered as required.
2,000 pounds assorted Fancy Crackers.
25 Cases Table Salt, 2 dozen in case.
10,000 pounds Salt.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed "Proposals for (name the article)," and addressed to the undersigned.
The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with. M. P. SMALL,
fe13 d5 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, February 19, 1869, to execute the following work, viz:
For making a new gutter on the east side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.
To grade, curb, sub-pave, and gravel Kentucky street from Fifteenth to west side of Elizabeth.
To grade, curb, sub-pave, and macadamize Walnut street from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. To be contracted for by squares.
To grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth street between Broadway and Kentucky.
To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Sixteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway.
To regrade and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Market street between Twentieth and Twenty first streets.
To grade and pave the sidewalk on south side of Walnut street between Nineteenth and Montgomery.
To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Eighteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway. To be contracted for by squares.
To regrade, recurb, and pave the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street between Eighth and Ninth.
To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of Eleventh street between Broadway and Maple.
To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-third and Rowan streets.
To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth and between Main and Rowan streets.
The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning the same.
Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's office, Feb. 12, 1869. feb13 dtd

Proposals.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M. on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20th, 1869, to October 20th, 1869, inclusive, viz:
From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musceshell river and Fort Benton.
From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, and Fort Benton.
From Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musceshell river, to Fort Benton.
It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1st and August 31st. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20th to October 20th inclusive), the date of starting, to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points to the several points of destination above named, as follows:
1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and deck passage for soldiers, together with cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government.
2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.
3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, &c., (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).
A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.
The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in event of failure by water: and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.
Bidders will name the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.
In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.
Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet water; and that boats will be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 150 tons.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.
As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Ill., to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified, are invited.
Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposal, can be had by application to this office, at the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Fred Myers, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.
Proposals for river transportation should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mo.
ja19 d20

NOTICES.

Notice.
N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.
TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.
d9 dtf J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

An Act to Change and Fix the Times of Holding the Circuit Courts in the Sixth Judicial District.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the regular terms of holding the Circuit Courts in the Sixth Judicial District be fixed and held as follows:
In the county of Adair on the third Mondays in February and August, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.
In the county of Clinton on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue six juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.
In the county of Cumberland on the second Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.
In the county of Monroe on the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business require it.
In the county of Barren on the second Monday in April and October, and continue twenty-four juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.
In the county of Hart on the second Monday in May and November, and continue twelve juridical days, if the business require it.
In the county of Green on the fourth Monday in May and November, and continue nine juridical days, if the business require it.
In the county of Metcalfe, on the first Thursday in June and December of each year, and continue nine juridical days, if the business require it; and
In the county of Allen on the third Monday in June and December, and continue in session twelve juridical days.
Sec. 2. It shall be lawful, whenever the business of any one of the courts in said district shall require it, for the Judge of said district to call a special term of said court, upon giving ten days' notice thereof, as now required by law, and shall have the same power and authority as at a regular term to make the necessary orders to prepare, hear and determine criminal and penal prosecutions, common law and equity cases, in all respects, as if made at a regular term.
Sec. 3. That all persons who are, or shall be, summoned, recognized, or are, or may be, under bonds to appear in either of said courts at any of the terms at present fixed by law, shall be bound to appear therein at the first regular term of said court, as fixed by this act, and, for failing to do so, shall be subject to the same penalties as if they had been summoned, recognized, or bonded to appear at that term. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts aforesaid, so soon as they are informed of the passage of this act, to issue their process and make out their dockets accordingly.
Sec. 4. That, immediately upon the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be published a certified copy thereof in the Daily Frankfort Yeoman and the daily Louisville Courier-Journal, and to transmit to the clerk of each of the said courts, by mail, a certified copy of this act.
Sec. 5. This act to be in force from its passage.
JOHN T. BUNCH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Speaker of the Senate.
Approved February 5th, 1869. J. W. STEVENSON.
By the Governor:
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State. f13d3

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses
300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 bbds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
300 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,300 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d30 34 Fourth street.

SPRING WAGONS.
KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
L. SPIES,
ja29 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Late with A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. R. S. READ, Virginia.
HARRY WEISSINGER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Office No. 283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.
j5 d&eod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville Chancery Court.
Magdalina Haag vs. Lewis Rosa, &c.
THE creditors of John Haag, deceased, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate, and they are required to present their claims to me, authenticated according to law, on or before the 1st day of March, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH,
f16 d3&w2 Commissioner.

To the Ladies.
JUST received a nice assortment of Children's, Misses', and Ladies' chased and enameled Bracelets at J. H. COLSTON & CO.'S,
165 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut.

Blue Lick Water.
25 BBLS fresh Blue Lick; 50 ½bbls "
Just received from the Springs and for sale
G. W. WICKS & CO.,
fe16 eod6 193 Main st.

Hops! Hops!
I HAVE in store 54 bales Northern Hops, consigned to a gentleman here, who is not a dealer, and a great bargain can be had for the entire lot.
J. C. BUCKLES,
Moorman & Co.'s Building,
f14 d6 3d door above Galt House.

Canned Goods.
400 BXS. Cove Oysters,
400 bxs Peaches, Damsons, &c.,
50 bxs Yarmouth Corn,
50 bxs Maryland Corn,
200 bxs Tomatoes.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Coffee.
450 BAGS Fair to Prime Rio, just received and for sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Nails.
1000 KEGS Pittsburgh, 500 kegs Wheeling.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Starch.
HAVING been appointed agents for the Blue River Starch Mills, we are prepared to supply the trade with a superior article at manufacturers' prices. S. M. LEMONT & CO.,
fe6 deod1m 73 Second st., bet. Main & Market.

Merchandise in Exchange.
A LARGE, well-assorted, fresh, and desirable stock of Clothing will be exchanged for an improved plantation and part money. Address "Planter," this office. fe12 d4

Employment.
30 ENERGETIC middle-aged men to sell the new improved Grover & Baker Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines.
To suitable parties liberal terms and splendid territory offered in various parts of Kentucky. Call on or address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
136 Fourth street,
fe11 d6 Masonic Temple, Louisville.

Notice.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. S. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file their claims with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days.
Feb. 16, 1869—fe11 dlf K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

Notice.
OFFICE OF THE GERMAN SECURITY BANK, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2, 1869.
IN consequence of the incessant and urgent demand of many parties who desire to become holders of stock in the German Security Bank, the Board of Directors have determined to avail themselves of a portion of their chartered privileges and increase the capital stock of said bank five hundred shares, or fifty thousand dollars. Subscription books for this purpose will be opened at the office of the bank from the 4th to the 20th of the present month, both days inclusive, when subscriptions can be made, and will be received in accordance with the terms and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors. By order of the Board.
fe4 dtfe20 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Cannel Coal!
WE have just received a stock of the best Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price; also, a large stock of the best Pittsburg Coal. Orders have prompt attention.
KENNEDY & IRWIN,
fe3 d1m 104 Third street.

Who Wants Money?
HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.
P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja29 dtf

Removal.
J. H. RYAN & STARS, dealers in leather and shoe findings, have removed from No. 37 Fourth st. to No. 253 north side Main st., one door below corner Seventh. fe3 d12&w4

Louisville Chancery Court.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1869.
Kentucky Insurance Company vs. C. W. Osburn, &c.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the aforesaid Company that the time of receiving proof of their claims has been extended to March 1, 1869.
All persons having claims against said company will produce them, properly proven, on or before the said March 1, 1869.
By order of the Chancellor.
J. W. BATCHELOR,
j22 d&wtd Receiver Ky. Ins. Co.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.
240 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
330 bbls prime and choice molasses;
1,000 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
50 bags Laguayra "
1,000 kegs nails;
In store and arriving and for sale by
j21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Copper Whisky.
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.
HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.
Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

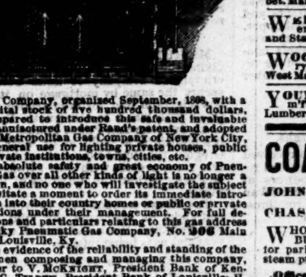
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
S. ULLMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed their extensive stock to the capacious house
No. 201 Main st., north side, between Fifth and Sixth,
Where they will be prepared to show to their old and new customers one of the largest stocks ever brought to this city, comprising everything in the Dry Goods and Fancy Goods line. Liberal inducements will be offered to the trade. Thanking their old friends and patrons for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in their new house.
j23 d3m S. ULLMAN & CO.

GOLD PENS.
Get the Best.
HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to R. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 66 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Post-office Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja29 d3m

William Redmond,
IMPORTER OF
Irish Linens, 120 Duane Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE
4-4 SHIRTING LINENS;
4-4 DRAWER LINENS;
BRO. HOLLANDS; BRO. DRILLS;
CHINESE, BLOUSE, and BLAY LINENS;
BROWN and WHITE DUCKS,
SUPERFINE 2x2 LINEN CHECKS,
&c., &c.,
OF THE WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF
JAS. & ROBT. YOUNG, Ballymena.
j28 d1m

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.
A FEW more pupils can be received during the coming two weeks. For catalogues and other particulars apply to MRS. W. B. NOLD,
j23 d1m S. W. corner Chestnut and First sts.

Gas for Country Houses
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS,
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.
KENTUCKY
Pneumatic Gas Company!
DIRECTORS:
James A. Miller, President; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres.
James H. Clark, Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup.
James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Rand's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.
The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no one who will investigate the subject will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this gas address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 306 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this company, we refer to V. McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; C. Tilden, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation; D. S. Benedict, President Commercial Bank; James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank; L. L. Warren, President Tobacco Bank; H. B. Hill, Cashier Northern Bank; and to all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville. f30 d1m

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

Eclipse Livery Stable,
Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.
DAVID M. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. ABLE.
WILLIAMS & ABLE.
HAVING taken possession of this large stable, we are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public in all the branches of our business, viz: Livery, Forwarding, Commission, and Sale.
The personal attention of the firm will be given to all business intrusted to us. Mules and Horses of the best quality will be always kept on hand for sale.
j12 d3m WILLIAMS & ABLE.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Merchants' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
TO the Auditor of State of Kentucky, JANUARY 1, 1869:

Amount of capital stock paid up is	$200,000 00
ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in bank	$43,246 48
U. S. 5-20, 10-40 and 6 per cent. bonds	110,730 00
Connecticut, Michigan and other State and city bonds	54,800 00
New York city, Hartford and Boston bank stocks	88,600 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	184,500 00
Interest accrued on same	3,345 91
Amount of actual available assets	$484,842 34
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted but not due	$12,330 44
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	10,035 00
Losses resisted by the company	7,500 00
Amount required to remove all outstanding risks at 50 per cent	168,838 82
Amount of liabilities against the company, excluding capital stock	$198,914 26

As per original on file with the Auditor of State, at Frankfort, and copy with the Clerk of Jefferson County Court, at Louisville, Ky.
W. S. VERNON & CO. Agents,
fe10 d12 No. 157 West Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Comp'y
OF NEW YORK,
AS per original on file with Clerk of Jefferson County Court, made to Auditor of Kentucky, December 31, 1868:

Receipts during the year 1868	$2,263,510 29
Disbursements during the year 1868	1,180,733 65
Assets	5,367,537 59

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.
Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash company.
Liberal modes of payments of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
All kinds of nonforfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestible.
All endowment policies and the nonforfeiting life policies nonforfeitable after one payment.
The following are examples of the operations of the last dividends:
Policies Issued in 1863, Only 4 Years Ago.

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium paid.	Added to policy.	Total am't policy.
40	$10,000	$1,380	$3,572	$13,572
35	5,000	1,092	2,348	7,348
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period. ATWOOD, WAGGENER & CO., Agts.,
fe9 d12 Office 111 Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
ENTERPRISE
Fire and Marine Insurance Comp'y,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868,
MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856:
NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the company is Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio.
CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is		$1,000,000
The amount of capital stock paid up is		220,000
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in course of transmission from agents		$118,347 77
Real estate unincumbered		153,130 69
Debts due the company secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth 100 to 500 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying		44,918 87
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying		870,909 43
Debts due the company for premiums		25,307 01
The bonds and stocks owned by the company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 bonds	$40,000 00	43,350 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds	60,000 00	63,375 00
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	20,000 00	14,200 00
Cincinnati wrecking boat stock	4,000 00	3,500 00
Total assets of the company		$1,337,208 82
LIABILITIES.		
The amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors		None
Losses adjusted and due		None
Losses adjusted and not due		$44,904 55
Losses unadjusted		37,000 00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof		24,327 12
All other claims against the company		1,379 59
Total liabilities		$107,621 26

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
International Insurance Company,
—OF THE—
City of New York,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868.
THE name of the company is "International Insurance Company." It is located in the city of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is		$500,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is		500,000
The assets of the company are as follows:		
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$37,433 32
Real estate unincumbered		None
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 bonds, par value	$526,500	
U. S. 10-40 bonds, par value	104,000	
U. S. 6 per cent. 30-year bonds	125,000	
Virginia State bonds	37,100	
New York county bonds	8,500	
	$801,100	
Market value		903,432 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages, being the first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned		8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured		192,300 00
Debts for premiums		21,892 99
All other securities		14,433 98
Total assets		$1,177,492 74
LIABILITIES.		
Amounts due or not due to banks or other creditors		None
Losses adjusted and due		None
Losses adjusted and not due		None
Losses adjusted and loss in suspense, awaiting further proof		155,797 90
All other claims against the company		19,898 10
Total liabilities		$175,696 00

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

KENTUCKY
Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
Of Louisville, Ky.
Office—NO. 127 MAIN STREET, Corner of Main and Fourth Streets.
INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
☞ Cargo risks on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.
☞ A cash return of 25 per cent will be made on all cargo premiums.
DIRECTORS.
E. A. Gardner, A. Brandeis, Jas. M. Duncan,
W. E. Grinstead, D. R. Young, R. H. Woolfolk,
W. C. Hall. E. A. GARDNER, President.
ja16 deod3m M. A. HUSTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 73 Third street. j27

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. o31 dtf

DAVIS & CO., J. W., successors to Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., corner Ninth and Jefferson. ja30 d1m

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 185 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Fultz James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 123 Third street. oct1

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Bolt st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 95 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 99 Main st.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
JOHN McCLOSKEY.......Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent.......Louisville.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.
Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.
Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
WIRT ADAMS & CO.,
Vicksburg, Miss.
COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittance for all collections, at current rates of exchange.
References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. F. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no23 d3m

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,
On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.
M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weatherboards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c. We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
mh3 dtf WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

Spring. 1869. Spring.
MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!
MILLINERS and MERCHANTS
PLEASE remember when you come to Louisville that we now occupy the five-story building directly opposite our old stand.
That we have Millinery Goods of every fashionable description.
That we have the latest novelties in staple and fancy Dress Trimmings.
That we have the latest designs in French Pattern Bonnets and Hats.
That we employ a full complement of first-class Milliners.
That we are therefore enabled to sell Trimmed Goods at New York prices.
That customers are entitled to the privilege of copying designs in our work-room.
That we fill orders promptly and carefully, allowing the privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense.
That we sell at wholesale only.
That our prices are cheap as the cheapest.
And that, as usual, we wait on customers with a view of waiting on them again.
Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.,
fe16 d1m 212 MAIN and 56 SIXTH STREET, S. W. CORNER.

Home Enterprise!
DeSOTO MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of St. Louis and Louisville.
Louisville Office---No. 129 West Main Street, over Masonic Savings Bank.
EXAMINE ITS ADVANTAGES.
THE DeSOTO MUTUAL
IS A SOUND WESTERN COMPANY
ISSUES A PLAIN AND LIBERAL POLICY.
DISTRIBUTES ITS DIVIDENDS ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.
GETS TEN PER CENT INTEREST ON ITS LOANS.
Policies Issued on All the Popular Plans.
All Policies Non-forfeiting.
Surplus divided among Policy-holders.
Only First-class Risks taken.
No Restriction on Travel.
Premiums Loaned only on Real Estate.
Rates as Low as Leading Companies.
The Pioneer "All Cash" Co. of the West.
Issues all Income-producing Policy.
Issues a Participating Children's Endowment Policy.
It is a Live, Growing, and Prosperous Institution!
JAS. H. LUCAS, President, St. Louis.
LOUISVILLE EXECUTIVE BOARD.
JAS. TRABUE, Chairman. G. T. PITTMAN, General Agent.
W. H. PITTMAN, Secretary. H. D. NEWCOMB.
C. N. WARREN, Treasurer. WM. TERRY.
ISAAC CALDWELL, Attorney. J. S. LITHGOW.
R. A. ROBINSON, Auditor. Judge H. J. STITES.
LOUISVILLE OFFICE---No. 129 MAIN STREET.
f8 d1&Wetf

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.			Sun Insurance Co., Cleveland, O.		
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.			CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.		
Cash Capital	$200,000 00		Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	113,728 50	$313,728 50	Surplus	64,412 01	$264,412 01
Liabilities		17,093 57	Liabilities		12,000 00
Buckeye Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.			**State Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.**		
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.			CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.		
Cash Capital	$200,000 00		Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	113,448 36	$313,448 36	Surplus	34,798 81	$234,798 81
Liabilities		36,416 10	Liabilities		9,093 71

As per detailed statements on file at office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.
LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO., AGENTS.
fe13 d2

SOUTHERN CLOTHING HOUSE.
M. N. ROGERS, Late of Georgetown, Texas. H. S. MORGAN, Late of Waco, Texas. W. S. GRUBBS, Late of Louisville, Ky. & Nashville, Tenn.
ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING!
377 and 379 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
We manufacture especially for the Southern Trade, and ask a call from merchants visiting New York. je19 deod2m

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL $250,000 00.
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.
DIRECTORS:
A. F. COLDEWEY, C. HENRY FINCK, JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHMIDT, CH. STEIN, H. BIJUR,
WM. SPRINGER, JAC. DOLFINGER, C. J. KAIBLE.
DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.
☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 d1m

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Of New York City.
Blakemore, Mayo & Co.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
41 Broad street, New York.
J G. DAVIS, General Soliciting Agent,
Office with S. C. Long, 362 W. Main st., Louisville.
Liberal advances made and consignments respectfully solicited. ja28 dtf

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 275
North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade.
n21 d3m

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUST.
PATTON & ARBEGUST,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
57 Main street, between Second and Third.
o19 d&wlm

LAWYERS.

R. T. DURRETT,
Attorney at Law
Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building.
PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. ja1 dtf

E. H. McDONALD,
Attorney-at-Law,
j27d1m* Louisville, Ky. Office No. 11 Court Place.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY
The Colton Dental Association, No. 134 Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 40,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja8 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD,
DENTIST,
No. 39 Jefferson street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Gold and Silver. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. ao7 dtf

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja16 dtf

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!
650 Cases California Wine,
DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angeles, California, where he makes annually 100,000 gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, consisting of Maderio, Sherry, Angelica, Eldorado, White Port, Wine and Brandy Bitters, Grape Brandy, equal to the imported. Orders received at our office, 27 East Main street, where we will keep constantly on hand a full stock of above brands of wine. Guaranteed pure.
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
de22 d2m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans.
PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS
d1 d3m

REMOVAL.
H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
HAVE removed from 231 Market st. to 66 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts.
l a28 dtf

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,
No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
a11 d3m

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MARBLE CUTTERS—Apply to HENRY McCAULEY, Columbus, Ga. fe16 d3*

WANTED—Eight canvassers for State of Kentucky can find employment in the World Mutual Life Company, of New York, by addressing Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. Terms liberal. Good reference required. fe16 d2m

WANTED—A SITUATION—As housekeeper or seamstress by a competent woman. For all particulars and reference, address, for three days, L. M., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 6 waiters, 2 drivers, 1 coachman, 4 gardeners, 1 good penman, 1 fireman, 3 expressmen, 12 partners with $200 to $30,000; also, situations for clerks and porters. All wanting work come. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE—Without incumbrance. Apply at residence of THOS. F. JACOB, northeast corner of Fourth and Breckinridge. fe16 d3*

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE—A second-hand 12 to 16 horse power engine and boiler complete; also, second-hand shafting and pullies. Address or call at SUES & BROOKS, No. 111 Market, between Third and Fourth. fe16 d3*

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE—No one need apply who is not willing to leave the city. Answer at 34 W. Broadway. fe11 eod3*

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER—A gentleman of mature years (a man of family) and of long and varied experience in commercial and banking life in the city of New Orleans and adjoining parishes, quick and expert in accounts, a practical book-keeper and accountant, desires a situation in a well-established commission or banking house in this city. Would be willing to assume any duties in the establishment most agreeable and useful to his employers. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Merit alone shall be the test of the liberality of his employers. The highest city references will be cheerfully given as to character and qualifications. Communications addressed to "Louisiana," and left at the office of the Courier-Journal, will be promptly attended to. fe16 d1*

WANTED—20 MILLINERS—Inquire at Mrs A. E. PORTER'S Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street. fe14 d6

WANTED—SALESMAN—One who understands the wall-paper business and can come well recommended. None other need apply. FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth st. f14 d6

WANTED—A FURNISHED FARM—To cultivate on the shares, by a practical Kentucky farmer who thoroughly understands the breeding and raising of all kinds of stock, and is also well skilled in the planting and budding of fruit-trees and the cultivation of the fruit and kitchen garden. The farm must be situated on a railroad or turnpike in Kentucky immediately accessible to this market and contain from 500 to 1,200 acres of good grass and grain land, with a part of it well adapted to corn-growing. Address, till 1st of March, "Kentucky Farmer," Louisville, Ky., stating the leading particulars. The larger farm is preferred, but the smaller one will be accepted if the land is first-rate and in good condition. A suitable place will be taken for one to five years to suit the owner. fe11 eod7

WANTED—HOUSE—A small, conveniently furnished house for a few months. Apply at corner Fourth and Jefferson. J. W. SEATON & CO. ja27 deodtf

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a saw-mill doing a good business, or a situation as superintendent or tread sawyer. Address W. T. VANCLEAVE, Smithfield, Ky. fe13 d3

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—A first-rate ruler, one acquainted with blank forwarding preferred. Address or call at JOHN P. MORTON & CO.'S, 156 West Main street. fe12 d6*

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $6,000, to engage in a safe, well established and paying business. Address J. O. B., Louisville Postoffice. fe12 d6

WANTED—500 HANDS—To work on St. Louis and I. M. R. R., opposite Columbus, Ky. Wages $2 per day, payable monthly. fe3 d15

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable capable females are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. no15 dtf MILLER & CO.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. fe11 dTuTh&Sat13

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 139 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—For terms apply to ADOLPH SCHMITT, Main st., between Cabel and Webster. fe16 d12*

FOR SALE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—With six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, two store-rooms, stable, and carriage-house, on Green street, between Floyd and Preston. Lot 30 feet front, running back to an alley. Inquire at 132 East Green street. f14 d4*

FOR SALE—LOT—A beautiful centrally located building lot, 60x200 feet to a paved alley, situated in a good neighborhood. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. For particulars apply to J. U. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street. fe14 d4*

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS—
1 lot on Brook street;
7 lots on Chestnut street;
5 lots on First street;
3 lots on Second street;
2 lots on Third street;
2 lots on Sixth street;
2 lots on Dumesnil street;
2 lots on Tenth street;
1 lot on Broadway street;
1 lot on Park Place street;
I offer the above choice lots, some of which have extraordinary depth. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. WILKES.

FOR SALE—A large list of desirable city and country property. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., feb14 d3 89 West Market street.

FOR SALE—2 fire-proof Safes; 3 Rockaways; 3 Buggies; 1 Planer; 3 Billiard Tables; 1 Steam Engine, Tubs, Receivers, and building on leased ground, suitable for any kind of a manufactory. Inquire of SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., feb14 d3 89 West Market street.

FOR SALE—MOCKING BIRDS—A very large assortment of Mocking and Canary Birds for sale, on Preston street, between Walnut and Madison, No. 244½. All the best singers. fe12 d6*

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and silver watches, all kinds, for sale at great bargains. No humbug. Call and see them at the Exchange and Loan Office. JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. fe11 d6*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ENGINE, &c.—An 80-horse power upright engine, 16¼ cylinder, 3 feet stroke, 10-foot balance wheel, in perfect order; 1 pr Fairbanks' platform scales, 6 tons draft, very correct; 1 large cast iron cooler, &c. Address B. B. LANSON & CO., No. 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. fe10 d12

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—That splendid property on north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, known as Beck's Hall. Lot 46½ by 204 feet, to a paved alley. Apply to J. U. SHAFFER & Co., 79 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. f9 d1t

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE, well located, for sale cheap. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 130 Main street. fe5 d12

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE—Address or call on HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. ja8 dim

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE—Having purchased a home in the country, I offer for sale my residence, on the west side of Third street, near Broadway, a three-story brick dwelling, in prime order, papered and painted (gas and water, bath-room with hot and cold water). Gas throughout the house. New chandeliers in parlors and dining room. Lot 38 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot alley. Brick stable for three horses and carriage-house. Lot well improved with choice fruit trees and grape arbor. Possession to be given on or before 1st of March. For terms apply at auction-rooms. S. G. HENRY. j24 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys strict attention paid to Distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. j12 d3m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 130 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my18 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. ol7

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. LAWRENCE, 130 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 130 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Rollier's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling-houses, with the house, stable and other out-buildings. The place is well adapted to the business, and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c. [illegible] Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 130 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au28

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second street, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, besides store rooms, bath room, laundry and Coal Room. The lot fronts 52 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—one year's credit if desired. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STOCK—[illegible] shares Turnpike [illegible]. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 130 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, [illegible] of Old Type, to which the attention of Founders and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—[illegible] a dark brown horse, [illegible] some white on three of his feet, and a little white on his nose [illegible] S. K. RICHARDSON, corner of Jackson and Broadway sts., Louisville, Ky. fe16 d3*

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. B. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. oc26 dtf

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 173 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repaired for 50c. Price List sent free. Address R. G. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Alexander House

COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.

FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

oc25 MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 ROOMS—Suitable for offices, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, formerly occupied by Louisville Courier. Inquire of EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe16 d3

FOR RENT—2 STORES and BACK BUILDINGS, running 200 feet deep to alley, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Inquire of EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe16 d3

FOR RENT—FARM—A well improved farm, containing 112 acres, 4 miles from the city of Louisville, on the Cane Run turnpike. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. A. SADLER, on the premises. fe16 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely furnished office-room. Will rent it with or without the furniture. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. feb14 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A two-story brick residence, containing 7 rooms, will be rented on favorable terms to a good tenant who will purchase the furniture. The location is very desirable and the furniture in good order. Price $350. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street. feb14 d3

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, for rent, with 25 acres of ground, on Market street extended, and known as "Rose Cottage." Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 130 Main st. fe13 dim

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished front room, with or without board. Apply at 172 Seventh street. f10 d6

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SIMRALL, attorneys-at-law, 23 Court Place. fe7 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent room above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FLOURING-MILL AND CARDING-MACHINE—A steam mill and carding-machine, in Union county, Ky. It is in complete running order, and in a thickly settled neighborhood. All new. For further particulars address J. F. CROMWELL, Morganfield, Ky. f11 d10*

FOR SALE—LAND—131 acres of land, situated ¼ of a mile from O'Bannon's Station, in Jefferson county, Ky.—60 acres cleared. Good timber, and water for both family and stock. The place is well improved, being under good fence—new house, 6 rooms, kitchen, and out-houses—barn, stable, &c. Price per acre $62. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—364 acres of land, on Preston-street road, 3 miles from Brooks' Station, and about 18 miles from Louisville, all fenced; 300 acres cultivated, balance well timbered; two-story house of 4 rooms, with hall through center, 2 barns, spring-house, ice-house, and stable; 200 fruit trees. Price $35 per acre. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM—We will sell, on the 10th of April next, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, at public auction, the Big Spring Farm. This is one of the finest farms in Tennessee, situated on the Lebanon and Rome turnpike, six miles east of the former and seven miles from Rome, on the Cumberland river, and containing about 1,000 acres. There are five settlements on the farm, good improvements, 600 acres of rich level land in cultivation, the remainder in timber and blue grass, in a neighborhood convenient to schools, churches and markets. All the cereals are produced in great abundance. Blue grass grows as well on it as in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. A large spring rises in its center and flows across the farm, affording a sufficiency of running water for all farm and stock purposes, and to drive almost any kind of a machine. It will be sold in a body or in lots to suit purchasers, and can be bought privately at any time before sale. Title good, and the tract can be divided into four or five settlements. O. GREEN, C. and M., & B. J. TARVER, Special Commissioner. ☞Persons wishing to purchase will address TARVER & GOLLADAY, Lebanon, Tenn. fe9 deodim

FOR SALE—"HAYFIELD"—That magnificent country residence of Chas. S. Tucker, Esq., five miles east of the city, between the Bardstown and Newburg roads, containing 183 acres of the finest Beargrass land, 20 acres of which is surrounded by a splendid stone fence, inclosing the most elegant and durable country residence in the State. A beautifully terraced garden; a large and handsome lawn, studded with stately forest trees; a spring of the coldest water; a milk house unsurpassed by any in the completeness of its arrangement. Servants' and gardener's houses, and in fact everything characteristic of a splendid country residence. The farm is offered for sale at a great bargain, or 85 acres, with house and garden, will be rented to a careful tenant. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Agents, 130 Main street. j31 d&wim

FOR SALE—A FARM of 28 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same very cheap. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. j30 d6t

FOUND.

FOUND—FUR CAPE—Which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at M. BENSINGER'S Jewelry Store, 80 Third street. fe14 d3

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—A leather-colored sheep-skin pocket-book, about 7x4 inches, marked J. J. Douglas inside, and containing papers only valuable to me. I will give a liberal reward for the same if left at the Main street Mill, bet. Floyd and Preston. JAMES DOUGLAS. fe16 d3

LOST—SLUT—On Saturday morning, on Market street, a black and tan terrier slut, white between her fore legs. A liberal reward will be given if returned to JACK BROWN'S, 51 Market st. f14 d3*

LOST—MONEY—On the 13th inst., either on the steamer Tarascon or between Portland and Louisville, one note on Levi Bamberger of $1,000; one note on same of $2,000; one note on Bamberger, Stander & Co. of $2,800, and one on J. F. Bamberger and Chas. Bamberger of $1,000. The finder is requested to leave such at the house of S. Ullman & Co., to be recompensed with a liberal reward. We would warn any one to obtain in trading for such, as due notice was given to the parties they are held against. WITTELSHOFER & YEAKEL. fe14 d4

LOST—COW—From the undersigned, on the 9th day of February, 1869, a young cow, about 4 years old, medium sized and rather poor; red and white spotted, with no marks on her ears. Any one giving information of her whereabouts, or returning her to me, will be liberally rewarded. C. MERCKE, No. 250 Main street, bet. Hancock and Clay. fe13 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—An excellent room, newly papered and painted, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room detached. Terms reasonable. Call at No. 332 Fifth street, southwest, corner Broadway. fe16 d3*

BOARDING—One first-class front room and board at 232 Walnut street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Reference required and given. fe14 d3*

BOARDING—Nice, comfortable rooms, one a front room, with board, for families or gentlemen only, at No. 157 Third street, between Green and Walnut. Good references required. fe14 dtf

BOARDING—A front room, with board, on moderate terms, No. 158 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. fe13 d6

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 169 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy9 deodtf

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 165 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. ja31 dtf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 3 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 8; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5½ to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. d30 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S

Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCES as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: Dear Sir—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility. Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: Dear Sir—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to fever and ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: Dear Sir—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life. Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 25, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: Dear Sir—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin, E. E. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, J. J. Walton,
James Kennedy, J. H. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. B. Duncan,
Philip Speed, C. W. Warren,
R. L. Post, Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.

No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

A Good Lot of Groceries for Sale This Day,

I WILL sell this day, at auction, a large and desirable stock of staple and fancy groceries at the corner of Ninth and Magazine. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms at sale. E. P. THIXTON, Assignee of H. B. Blackstone.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Regular Grocery Sale, Liquors, Blackberries, Green Peas, Soap, Coffee Mills, Buckets, Churns, Tallow Candles, Blacking and Wall Brushes, Apple Peelers, Clothes Lines, Crackers, and Sundries, AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, an assortment of the above articles; also, to close consignment, a stock of jewelry and plated ware. Sale positive and peremptory. Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Peremptory Sale of Cottage on Leased Ground AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 16, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, situated on the east side of Shelby street, between Lampton and Roselane streets, a nice cottage, containing 3 rooms, with yard all beautifully set with shrubbery. Lease 17 years to run. Sale positive, as the owner is removing from the city. Possession given immediately. Terms cash. f14 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., No. 233 Main street.

Large Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, we will sell Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Irish Linen, Cassimeres, Jeans, Plaids, Balmoral Skirts, Table-cloths, Crash, Toweling, Hosiery, and Cutlery; 200 lots ass'd Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts for boys, &c.; 20 doz Jeans Pants; All new goods received since last sale. f14 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Fine Household Furniture AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, situated on the north side of Green street, between Fifth and Center, we will sell a splendid assortment of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of handsome bed-room and parlor sets, carpets, &c., nearly new. We commend this sale to the attention of housekeepers and dealers. The owner is breaking up housekeeping, and the sale will be peremptory. fe12 dtd PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE, 127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.

Special Grocery Sale,

Fish in caddies, quarter, half, and whole bbls; Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Tea, Salt, Blacking, Bluing, Scrub and Blacking Brushes, Woodware, Fancy and Common Soaps, &c. N. B.—After which, will be sold one good Pigeon-hole Table, one very large Show-case, and a lot of Ready-made Clothing, &c., AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash. f14 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

AUCTION SALE BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO. Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 9½ A. M., we will sell a variety of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c., comprising bleached and brown sheetings, 10-4 sheetings, prints; brown, blue, and cadet jeans; cotton plaids, black and colored alpacas, poplins, delaines, jaconets, Irish linens and crash, traveling shirts, hoop skirts, hosiery, gloves, &c.; also invoices retail stock, stock goods, &c. Also, at 12 M., invoices ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, to all of which we call the attention of the wholesale and retail trade. Terms cash. fe16 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

500 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes, many fresh and desirable goods.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. f14 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Splendid Lot of Merchant Tailor's Fixtures AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting in part of tables and counters, with drawers suitable for any kind of merchandise. Will sell without reserve at the store, No. 114 Main street, four doors above National Hotel, formerly occupied by H. Deppen. Terms cash. f14 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Two-story Brick House and Lot; also all of the Household Furniture of a Private Residence, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, February 18, at 10 o'clock, at 278 Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green streets, we will sell all of the household furniture, French bedsteads, mattresses, fine wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpets, sociables, divans, parlor chairs, rockers, mirrors, cook stoves, &c., &c. Immediately after the sale of the furniture the house and lot will be peremptorily sold. House contains eight rooms, hydrant, cistern, coal-house, gas, &c. Lot 18 feet front by 80 feet. Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lien. Sale positive, as the parties are leaving the city. fe16 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

ON TUESDAY, 16th inst., at the northwest corner of Magazine and Ninth streets, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public outcry, a stock of family groceries, with the counters, fixtures, and scales. The house will be leased at the same time. Terms made known at time and place of sale. E. P. THIXTON, Assignee of H. B. Blackstone.

W. Geo. Anderson for himself and as executor of O. M. Anderson and guardian of Mary Martin Anderson and Thomas Anderson, infants, &c.—On petition in Chancery.

BY virtue of a decree of the Meade Circuit Court, rendered in the above cause, at their April term, 1868, the undersigned will, on SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, at the door of W. G. & O. M. Anderson's store, in Grahamton, in Meade county and State of Kentucky, on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described tracts of land with the appurtenances and improvements thereto belonging, viz: The one undivided third part of a tract of land containing 337 acres, more or less, and the one undivided third part of a tract of land containing 1,867 acres (reserving out of this tract of 1,867 acres that portion heretofore sold S. C. Overton, being about 50 acres); the one undivided third part of 50 acres of land originally conveyed by Wm. Garnett and which includes Grahamton, the cotton factory, mills, machinery, fixtures, and buildings thereon, situate and therein appertaining, which are more fully set forth in the deed from Robert Graham and wife to O. M. Anderson, referred to in the petition in this cause, and excepting therefrom the ten acres of land with the appurtenances conveyed by S. P. Sterett and wife to R. Graham, January 5, 1848. Also the one undivided third part of the following tracts, viz: A tract of 5½ acres of land; a tract of 42 acres, and a tract of 5 acres, conveyed by Scribner and by Dimmitt Allen; all lying in and around Grahamton, Meade county, Kentucky, and said undivided interests being the interest passing in trust under the will of O. M. Anderson, deceased, and being the one-third part of all these lands, mills, factories, machinery, and fixtures, and other improvements known as the Grahamton factory and mill property, and belonging to the firm of W. G. & O. M. Anderson, excepting as above stated, and also excepting the tract of 30 acres conveyed to W. G. & O. M. Anderson by Brandenburg's heirs.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. P. Z. AYLSWORTH, Com'r. feb14 d1d

To All Concerned.

FOR SALE—I will sell, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, as administrator of Geo. Brumback, deceased, on the premises, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., the improvements on the lot of ground on or near the corner of Duncan and Twenty-first sts. Said improvements consist of a cottage house and a large tobacco factory; also screws and machinery for prising and rehandling tobacco; one scale, complete; about 2,500 tobacco sticks, 2 stoves, etc. Lease to run 9 years. Terms made known on day of sale. GEO. W. SWEARINGEN, f11 d5 Adm'r of Geo. Brumback.

Public Sale of a Fine Jefferson County Farm.

AS assignee of G. G. Knapper, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, a tract of 180¼ acres of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Brownsboro road, between 9 and 10 miles from Louisville, being the same recently sold by C. S. W. Dorsey to said bankrupt. Improvements consist of a two-story framed log house, with 8 rooms (including kitchen and servant's room), carriage house, stable with crib attached, hemp house, double corn crib, smoke house hen house, spring house, log servants' house; 60 acres well fenced, balance indifferently. There is an abundance of water (from wells springs, and creeks,) for family use and for stock. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with lien and personal security. Interest on deferred payment. fe5 d&twtd STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Administrator's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1869, at the late residence of Ed. Crutchfield, deceased, will be sold the personal estate of said decedent. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. f9 d10 SUSAN CRUTCHFIELD, Adm'x.

Assignee's Sale.

THURSDAY, 18th February, 1869, at auction the Livery Stable on Market street, near Tenth, formerly occupied by Alexander Owens. Sale positive. The purchaser has time to the 1st of March to remove the said stable. Sale begins at 12 o'clock M. Terms cash. R. M. MOSBY, fe9 dtd Assignee of D. Spalding, bankrupt.

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.

Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.

Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au22 dtf

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. j23 d3m

Cecilian College,

NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,

EXCLUSIVELY MALE.

BOARD, tuition, washing, lights, fuel, &c., per twenty weeks ... $100

EXTRA: Stationery, Music, Modern Languages.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Webb & Co., Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, or Messrs. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky. d31 d&t6w

C. COGGESHALL,

Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Special attention is called to my

Felt Roofing,

Which is FIRE-PROOF, and more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings, and takes the place of Shingles.

All persons having TIN, IRON, or METAL ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use

COGGESHALL'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT.

All kinds of ROOFING MATERIALS for sale. ja9 dtf

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. T. is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. ap15 dtf

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1869.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Gloomy Sabbath—Visit to Lexington, and What Came of It—Civil Rights Act—Negro Testimony Resolutions Disposed of—Tribute to Ex-Governor Morehead, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1869.

SUNDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

With profound regret your correspondent has to record the fact that there are some members of the General Assembly who cannot be counted on as church-goers. With all such yesterday was a fearfully gloomy day. To him whose mind was attuned to the proper thoughts and observances of the day, it was a thing of minor consequence that "from early morn to dewy eve" the Sunday's sun was hidden behind a dense mass of sable clouds, from which ever and anon the falling showers came, as if they had been weeping tears of sorrow and compassion over the wickedness and depravity of man. The gloom of the day was, as I have said, however, well nigh insupportable to those who as on the other days of the week remained "of the world worldly." Many were the weary yawns with which the irksome hours were eked out, and multifarious the devices by which it was sought to exorcise the fiend of *ennui*. Here a sage Senator might be seen by turns consulting the pages of Justinian's Pandects or some other book, and looking out upon the prospect with a most woe-begone expression of countenance, while there could be observed seated at his window the ambitious young Representative with all the energies of his divided mind conning over a big speech he expects to make soon, or studying Jefferson's Manuel with a view of heading Judge Bunch on a point of order, and glancing out every now and then at the occasional passenger, all umbrella-covered, that hurried along the dismal streets. Little knots of legislators were here and there visible on hotel porticos, languidly discussing at intervals the tobacco bill, the weather, and the negro testimony resolution, while from among them not unfrequently arose the muttered wish that the Speaker had gone to Louisville or to Lexington. Your correspondent is, as he has heretofore said, no preacher and lays no claim to priestly authority, but he cannot help thinking that all legislators who remain over here would get along a great deal better if, as is the case with a good many of them, they would take an interest in the appropriate religious ceremonies of the day. The blue devils do not possess a tithe of the power over those who occupy themselves in the way they should that they have over the unemployed and the listless. Let it not be understood from anything I have said that our legislators are less given to religious observances than other people. Many of them are perfect patterns of propriety in this as in other respects.

A VISIT TO LEXINGTON.

On Saturday evening quite a considerable legislative delegation went on a visit to that fine inland city which has been not inaptly denominated the Athens of the West. The ostensible object of the visitation, as it was given out, was the inspection of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum; and certainly no more competent committee, had such been in reality the business on hand, could possibly have been designated. With the delegation went that grave dignitary who condescends to discharge the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate, and had any guarantee been required for the good behavior of the members of the delegation his eminently virtuous behavior and severe morality would have been regarded as more than sufficient. The sequel proves, however, that nothing is to be depended on that is human. A telegraph messenger, at a very early hour this morning, disturbed the slumbers of Mr. Robb, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, with the astounding intelligence that his *confrere* of the more august branch of the General Assembly, together with more than one member of the legislative delegation had, been committed by the unsympathizing police to durance vile. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Robb, your correspondent and numerous legislators were at the depot when the morning train came in. Much to their gratification and relief the gallant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, together with a part of the delegation, was on board. Upon the Senatorial dignitary's front was more than one scar of battle, to say nothing of the gallant though somewhat dejected appearance of his comrades. I understand that the remainder of the delegation will return on the afternoon train.

THE LEGISLATURE THIS MORNING.

The attendance in the Senate and House of Representatives to-day was, as may be supposed, not very large; but still there was in each House a sufficient quorum. Several members who have been temporarily absent, among whom I noted Senator Turner and Representative Corbett, were in their seats. There was discernible among our legislators a zeal for getting on with business that, under the circumstances, must be considered highly commendable.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

The Governor recommended in his message such legislation as will authorize him to have the constitutionality of the civil rights act tested before the Supreme Court in the case of Blyew and Kennard, charged with the murder of negroes, and who by virtue of the provisions of said act were forcefully taken from the jurisdiction of the State court, having competent jurisdiction, and tried and convicted by a Federal tribunal. The propriety of such legislation is recognized by all not given over body and soul to the "new nation" theory of Mr. Charles Sumner and his disciples, and your correspondent, without fear of proving a false prophet, takes it upon himself to predict that the necessary authority will be given His Excellency before adjournment. The impression seems to prevail with some that the failure of the Legislature to take prompt action upon this matter tends to delay the adjudication of this most important point of Federal and State jurisdiction and authority, and they are hence disposed to censure our Legislature and particularly the members of the Senate for not having long since passed Holt's resolutions. In justice to the Kentucky law-makers, however, it ought to be understood that so the necessary legislation is effected during the session it can make no matter of difference how soon or late it is done. An appeal in the Blyew and Kennard case has already been taken, and as the Supreme Court will not convene till December it certainly can make no difference so far as the time for determining the question is concerned whether the Kentucky Legislature adopts the resolutions reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee or takes such other action as may be deemed advisable for securing the end in view in January or March.

THE NEGRO TESTIMONY RESOLUTIONS.

Simultaneously in the House and Senate, on Saturday, were presented by Radical members resolutions identical in form and phraseology instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill admitting negroes to testify in the courts of the Commonwealth. In the House the resolutions were promptly laid on the table, but in the Senate, up to the hour of adjournment, no definite action was had. In the latter body this morning the subject was resumed and an amendment submitted instructing the committee to examine into the expediency of so amending the laws regulating testimony as to allow negroes to testify. The resolution thus amended I have no doubt would have been passed by a large majority but for the pressing by Dr. Parker, a Radical Senator, of an additional mandatory amendment. As it was, the resolutions and amendments were laid on the table by a decisive vote. These resolutions were, I understand, originated at a Radical caucus held a few days since, and sprung as a trap for Democratic members. Our opponents are welcome to all the capital they can make out of the affair. Kentucky and Kentuckians are now and will ever be just to negroes, but it can hardly be expected that they will accord with any measure, whatever its abstract, merely introduced as a stepping-stone toward the political equality of the races.

CANE PRESENTATION.

Gov. Magoffin, a few days since, presented J. M. Alexander, of the Senate, with a handsome and elegantly mounted cane, cut from the Governor's farm in Mercer county, and the knots upon which spelled Judge Alexander's name. The popular Senator from Fleming, it is needless to say, highly appreciates the testimonial.

THE MOREHEAD RESOLUTIONS.

The joint resolutions in reference to the death of Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, and providing for the erection of a monument over his remains at the capital cemetery, which passed the House a short time since, were this morning adopted by the Senate. Senator Webb, of Louisville, availed himself of the occasion to pay an eloquent tribute to Gov. Morehead's character and virtues.

NEWMAN'S TREATISE.

The bill instructing the Secretary of State to subscribe for nine hundred and seventy-five copies of Judge Newman's Treatise on the Kentucky Code and Practice at five dollars per copy came up for consideration in the House this morning. After several amendments had been submitted, and Messrs. Allnut and Reed had made speeches ably advocating the bill, Mr. Browne, of Washington, made a short speech in opposition to its passage, wherein he quoted a certain judicial decision of the author, which at once had the effect of shaking the faith of members in the soundness and profundity of his legal attainments. The bill and amendments were therefore tabled by a very decided vote. Z.

☞They have done a cruel thing in that Mecca of American snobs, Paris. They have decided that dark hair shall be "the rage." So-called blonde wigs and washes will have to be cast to the winds now, and nitrate of silver will reign in all its sable glory again.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Mr. Parker proposed to amend the proposed amendment of Mr. Spalding in regard to the negro testimony resolution, by an additional resolution indorsing the proposed change in testimony, whether the committee might deem such an act expedient or not.

Mr. Field moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Carlisle, Chandler, Clarke, Cooke, Cosby, Field, Gardner, Garriott, Holt, Leslie, Lyttle, Spalding, Standiford, Swigert, Turner, Vallandingham, Webb, and Winfrey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Bruner, and Parker—3.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chandler—Agriculture and Manufactures—A House bill to apply the general mechanics' lien law to Taylor and Green counties. Passed.

Same—A House bill to prevent deer driving in Lyon county, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Withdrawn.

Same—A House bill to repeal the law in regard to destruction of fish in the Kentucky river and its tributaries. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Swigert.

Mr. Webb—Education—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 13, in Franklin county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Western Military Academy, at Newcastle, in Henry county. Judiciary.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville turnpike road. Judiciary.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of W. S. Hicks, late sheriff of Henderson county, and his sureties. Passed—yeas 22, nays 2.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Isham Johnson, sheriff of Henderson county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Benjamin Jemmison, late sheriff of Hart county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Thos. L. Floyd, late sheriff of Spencer county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of F. C. Trice. Passed.

Same—A bill for the relief of the securities of James Barcley, late sheriff of Monroe county. Passed.

Mr. Garriott—County Courts—A bill to repeal section 2 of an act to amend an act to charter the Cumberland and Burkeville Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvement—A House bill to charter the Two-mile Turnpike Road Company, in Clark county. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—An act to promote public business in the Auditor's office. Rejected.

Same—An act to amend the charter of the Cincinnati and Covington bridge company. Amended in the House; this amendment amended, and the House amendment concurred in.

Same—A bill to amend an act to consolidate the towns of Jamestown and Brooklyn, &c., in Campbell county. Passed.

Mr. Turner—Same—A House bill to amend the charter of Lebanon, in Marion county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to authorize judgments by default to be recorded in a separate book. Withdrawn.

Same—A House bill to change the place of voting district No. 7, in Floyd county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to incorporate the Polish House of Israel. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Lexington and Carter county Mining company. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act in relation to conveyances by commissioners. Approved May 31, 1865. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act for the benefit of E. J. Shipman. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Same—A House bill to amend an act to charter the Louisville Bridge company. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Amended in the House. Concurred in.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Carlisle—Resolution—Directing the Librarian to remove old books from the committee room, and replace them with Acts of the Legislature, Revised Statutes, &c., for the use of the Legislature. Adopted.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Spalding—A bill to amend article 2, chapter 99, Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to re-enact an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Clay, in Webster county." Codes of Practice.

Mr. Chandler—A bill for the benefit of A. C. Cox, of Green county. Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

was presented by W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed sundry enrolled bills.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Made his report, and the Speaker signed the bills contained therein.

Mr. Webb, from the select committee to whom was referred House resolutions in regard to the death of Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, reported the same without amendment, and addressed the Senate in a manner appropriate to the occasion, and the resolution were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (W. Johnson), Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Carlisle, Chandler, Clarke, Cooke, Cosby, Field, Gardner, Garriott, Leslie, Lyttle, Spalding, Standiford, Swigert, Turner, Vallandingham, Webb and Winfrey—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bruner and Cardwell—2.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Holland, of the Christian church.

The reading of the Journal of Saturday was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Phelps.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Was granted, indefinitely, to Messrs. Bright and Eades.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Leathers—Internal Improvement—To authorize the Marshall county court to change the State road leading from Columbus to Hopkinsville. Passed.

Same—Declaring Clark's river a navigable stream. Passed.

Same—To amend the road law of the county of Gallatin. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Lexington, Chilesburg, and Winchester turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Fox Run and Tucker's Shop turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To provide for a tax to aid in building turnpike roads in Anderson county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Warsaw and South Fork turnpike company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Warsaw and South Fork turnpike company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Lebanon and Calvary turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Independence and Colemansville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Repealing all laws imposing a tax on dividends declared by turnpikes in this Commonwealth. Placed in orders of the day.

Mr. R. K. White—Internal Improvement—To incorporate the Newport and Dayton turnpike road company, in Campbell county. Passed.

Same—In relation to the County Court of Bath county taking stock in turnpike roads in said county, &c. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Four Mile and Twelve Mile turnpike road company in Campbell county. Passed.

Same—Declaring Station creek and Buck creek, in Estill county, navigable streams. Passed.

Same—To charter the Richmond and Boon's Gap turnpike road company, in Madison county. Passed.

Same—To charter the Mercer county line and Cove Springs turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Parry—Internal Improvement—Senate bill to incorporate the Vanceburg, Dry Run and Kinniconick turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Vanceburg, Quincy, and Springville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Concord and Tollesboro turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Glasgow Railroad company. Amended and passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling turnpike road company. Reported a substitute for said bill, which was adopted, and bill passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Tennessee railroad company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Maysick and Murphysville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Howard's Mill and Owingsville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of the Tate's Creek turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Little Flat Creek turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Parks—Internal Improvement—To appoint a commissioner to sell and convey all lands on Licking river belonging to the State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Same—Supplemental to an act to improve the navigation on Licking river.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment which, together with the original bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill providing for the purchase of a treatise on pleading under the Civil Code of Kentucky, prepared by John E. Newman.

[The bill provides for the purchase of 975 copies of said work, at $5 per copy, and provides for their distribution.]

Mr. Chenault offered an amendment providing that no member of the General Assembly shall receive a copy of such treatise.

Mr. Downing moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which motion was concurred in—yeas 35; nays 25.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed sundry enrolled bills originating in the House of Representatives.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act to repeal an act entitled, An act to prohibit county judges from bringing suits to settle the estates of deceased persons, approved Feb. 11, 1867. Passed.

Resolution in relation to Judge Bullitt. Made special order for Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Catlettsburg. Amended in Senate. Amendment concurred in.

An act to authorise constables to execute writs of forcible entry and detainer. Laid on the table.

An act to amend the charter of the Union and Richmond turnpike road company. Passed.

Senate resolution in regard to the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. Adopted.

House bill to amend section 445 of the Civil Code of Practice. Referred to the Committee on the Codes of Practice.

Senate resolution in relation to branching the penitentiary. Amendment and resolution concurred in.

House bill to amend the Civil Code of Practice regulating civil proceedings in the courts of this Commonwealth. Amended, but before any vote was taken on the passage of the bill the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Remarks of Hon. John W. F. Parker, of the Senate, on a Resolution Instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to Report a Bill Abolishing all Discrimination in the Right to Testify in the Courts of the Commonwealth on account of Race or Color.

[Special Phonographic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13, 1869.

MR. PARKER—Mr. Speaker: Had I pursued a partisan course in this Legislature—were I conscious of a partisan spirit and design having directed and prompted my actions, I might fear the impugning of my motives in offering this resolution. But, sir, I am actuated by a sense of justice and a due regard for right; and I hope that, even if I am not credited with these intentions, these principles will be appreciated by Senators in considering the subject presented by the resolution.

Sir, I am not a lawyer by profession, but, whether wise or unwise, by the suffrage of the people, who, under our Government, hold the divine prerogative of law-givers, I have been exalted, with yourself, to the position of law-maker. I feel, not with vaunted pride, but with an humble sense of duty, the responsibility imposed upon me. I am not a lawyer, but I think the position defined by this resolution is founded upon premises which will be recognised by philosophers of law. Arising with the science of evidence and pervading its whole system, I believe, the fallibility of man, and, per consequence, that of all witnesses, is allowed.

In what court will the testimony of a single witness, unsustained, justify a verdict involving the rights, the life and liberty of any citizen?

The infallibility of a single witness—any single witness—is not implicitly relied on in courts of justice. Hence you cannot make a rule that none shall be admitted to testify but such as it is known will tell the truth and not lie, or may not err. If, then, you cannot make such a rule of evidence you must fall back, or advance, to that only alternative—that jurors must be allowed to discriminate.

So subtle is truth, so often does it lie hidden in a heap of fallacy and delusion, that no means of finding it out should be denied to those of whom we make it the sworn duty to seek its disclosure.

Now, if the fallibility of all human witnesses be admitted—and it must—and if oftentimes every possible ray of light or proof of facts is needed that the ends of justice may be reached, where is the limit within the bounds of intelligence, conscience and speech?

Common law presumes every one innocent of crime until the contrary appears—*a priori* every one may be presumed to be truthful till the contrary is apparent. Under this rule all may exercise sufficient circumspection. If, of necessity, you impose upon judge or jurymen the duty of discriminating, impartially and accurately, between truth and error—between facts and falsehoods—you owe it to him, as well as the cause of justice, that he should have the benefit of all the possible avenues of evidence. If, on the other hand, in exalted confidence you make him judge of the witness as well as the case, the dignity with which you invest him forbids that you should circumscribe him with exclusions.

Thus common sense teaches that with your courts open, your judges seated, juries sworn and cases presented, the demands of justice require that whoever may know the truth relating thereto may tell it.

The intelligence to perceive, memory to retain, conscience to prompt and speech to communicate—not the color of a pigment—are the attributes that should qualify a witness. But, sir, how do we go into the courts, open everywhere in this land of "equal rights and privileges?" The disclosure of crime should be encouraged. Informants against violations of law are and should be shielded, that society as well as individuals shall be protected and guilt may not go unpunished.

What means that beautiful personification—a female standing in noble posture, with eyes blinded, holding exactly and equally poised the scale in which you are to be weighed—our emblem of law? It is one of the strongest, most beautiful and unmistakable expressions of art, saying "there shall be no respect of persons." But here, in this land, so boasting of law and justice, by our statutes the guileless figure of impartial administration is changed, and becomes a hypocrite, peeping under the blind to distinguish colors of skin—often hardly discernible, and often in their greatest differences clothing alike unimpeachable veracity or direst falsehood—that she may thwart or pervert the measure of justice.

Shall the swindler be allowed to skulk in our midst, devoid alike of honesty and pride, and with bogus insurance schemes, out of sight of white men, seek the few negroes who under disadvantages have by industry and frugality saved a poor but honest living, and with spurious "policies" steal their hard earnings, and yet go unpunished, because forsooth the scoundrel has disgraced a white skin, and the dozen witnesses are incompetent for the reason that the God who made them colored their integuments?

Female virtue! Where is the man whose heart is human and whose soul is not vitiated who does not fondly bow to worship devoutly at the shrine of its purity and worth, who would have its standard tarnished or its estimate lowered? None, not one who esteems mother, sister, wife, or can appreciate virgin purity and loveliness can afford to compromise these. Talk of the wholesome regulations of society by enlightened civil governments, of the refining influence of literature, science, and fine arts; tell me of the benign effects of God's revelation, and the creatures worship of the Deity; but undermine and remove from society woman's integrity to virtue and man's appreciation of its merit, and the highest attributes of mankind are for naught, society is a wreck, and humanity sinks to the low level of brutes. Here law rightly plants its guardianship and protection; but what think you of a law that abandons its sacred duty and denies its protection because the injured is despised and weak and the violator is haughty and strong and has a superiority so deep as the outer skin?

Thou shalt not kill, saith Jehovah. When Cain was accused and he denied, God said, "thy brother's blood crieth unto me"—did not deign to say a white man's blood—and upon that testimony did the first great Judge condemn the murderer. To any witness in the dread presence of death, and at the august threshold of eternity an oath were mockery, yet when the blood of the colored man, which no microscope can distinguish, crieth from the ground and the brother of humanity grasps as he expires, "A Caucasian Cain slew me," judges to whom God has temporarily resigned the administration of justice, derisively echo Cain's wicked response, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. Speaker, I advocate the reform in our laws of evidence proposed by this resolution, not because the provisions of the civil rights act are "iniquitous and unjust," and "it is odious to our eyes," and we have "no other means of escaping it." Others may. My reasons have already been indicated. Some may still stoutly resist the demands of justice and the mandates of necessity, but I think it is time for men of all sympathies to see that Kentucky's hating opposition to progress in this great nation's grand march to the words, "All men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Yield, proud State, yield; not a sullen obedience, but a loyal and lively tribute to the spirit of human freedom, equal rights, and impartial justice. "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

Are there no beams of prejudice to remove from our own eyes? In this State the negroes, who possess property, pay the ad valorem tax levied for the education of white children under the present school system. And two years ago a per capita tax of two dollars was levied upon all male negroes over eighteen years of age, to educate their children and support their paupers (and I am informed that in some counties it was interpreted two dollars for one purpose and two dollars for the other, and four dollars collected). But last year this Legislature amended that law by striking out all provisions for education from the proceeds of this tax, and constituted them solely a pauper fund. Now are we to see the injustice of thus taxing negroes for the education of white children, and imposing an extraordinary poll tax upon them for paupers, and at the same time not allowing them any means of educating their children, now inheriting American freedom.

Once this world was thought to be the center of creation—"the hub of the universe"—but Copernicus suggested and Galileo promulgated the idea that the earth is but a member of a vast system of worlds, and now no intelligent inhabitant of this planet thinks less of his terrestrial home because he knows that it revolves, with others, around a common center of light and gravitation, reflecting that light and reciprocating the harmony of the heavens. Move on, terrestrial sphere, in your celestial orbit; directed by immutable laws your endless destiny is sure. Advance, my beloved Commonwealth! in the path of human happiness and republican freedom, guided by laws of truth and justice; and you cannot, under an approving Providence, fail in your proud career.

Speech of Hon. Benj. J. Webb, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Morehead Resolutions.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1869.

MR. WEBB—Mr. Speaker: I cannot but regret that one who is so little familiar with the history, personal and political, of the late Gov. Charles S. Morehead, beyond its leading incidents, has been selected to move the resolutions just read. I was born, it is true, in the same county that gave birth to him to whom they refer. But, of my own knowledge, I can speak nothing concerning his early life, and little of his after career that is not as well or better known to you and others whom I address. As in duty bound, however, I have sought diligently to acquire such knowledge concerning the private and public life of Gov. Morehead as would enable me to execute, with some degree of definiteness, the duty that my position on the committee imposed upon me.

Chas. S. Morehead was born in the year 1802, in the county of Nelson, on a farm lying on the waters of the Beech Fork of Salt river, about five miles southwest of the village of Bardstown. A curve in the stream at the point gave to the locality the cognomen of Morehead's Bend. His parents, Charles Morehead and Margaret Slaughter, were among the early settlers of that portion of the State, having immigrated into it from Virginia about the year 1785. Of seven children, he was their only son. While still a boy his parents removed into the county of Logan. To this circumstance, doubtless is to be referred the fact that his patronymic *Morehead*, has no place in the memories of my own youth.

The family name of his mother, Margaret Slaughter, is as familiar to me as a household word; several persons bearing it having been school and play-mates with me in our boyhood. One of the most notable forms familiar to me in youth, and one that the lapse of half a century has not obliterated from my memory, was that of the venerable Judge James Slaughter, of Nelson county, an uncle of the late Governor. He was not only a man of enlarged intellect and varied knowledge, but there was a dignity in his bearing and a suavity in his manner that are indicative of the school in which his eminent nephew acquired his learning as well as his manners.

Charles S. Morehead, from his boyhood, was as remarkable for the regular and manly conformation of his limbs and features as he was for the brightness of his intellect. Having acquired at home such rudimental knowledge as was to be obtained under the country schoolmasters of the day, he was sent, when in his seventeenth year, to Transylvania University, where he graduated with distinction in the year 1822 or 1823. After his graduation he accepted a Professorship in the University, and in his leisure hours applied himself to the study of law. He remained in Lexington for several years, finished his course of law studies, and was married there in the year 1826 to Miss Amanda Leavy. Returning to his home in Russellville the same year he began the practice of his profession under most favorable auspices, but becoming persuaded that the county seat of the adjoining county presented a wider field for the exercise of his talents at the bar, he removed to Hopkinsville, where he soon took a leading stand in the profession, and where he first entered the arena of party politics. In 1828 he was elected on the Whig ticket to represent Christian county in the lower branch of the Legislature of Kentucky, and served during the session of that and the following year. Shortly after the close of this session he removed with his family to Frankfort, where he continued to reside up to the year 1850, and where his many political triumphs were achieved.

Numerous as have been the representative men of Franklin county in the past, not one has been more beloved by her people, more honored and more trusted than Charles S. Morehead. In 1832 Governor Breathett appointed his Secretary of State. When it is recollected that he was then barely thirty years old, it will be esteemed remarkable that one of his age should have received this appointment. But young as he was in years he had already won his spurs on many a hotly contested polemic field, as well in the halls of legislation as at the bar, and he was regarded on all hands as a leader among the rising statesmen of Kentucky. He held this position for five years, performing his duties with infinite credit to himself and to the advantage of the Commonwealth. In 1838 he was nominated by his Whig friends of the county of Franklin for the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which office he was triumphantly elected. He retained this position for four consecutive sessions, during which he was thrice elected to the office of Speaker. As a presiding officer he was uniformly courteous but as uniformly persistent in enforcing the rules. He knew what was due to himself and what was due to decorum, and at no time in the history of our Commonwealth has the House of Representatives had for its presiding officer one more respected by its members than was Charles S. Morehead.

In 1847, he was a Representative in Congress from the Franklin district, a position he retained till the year 1851. He may not have shown in this capacity the extraordinary gifts of a few among his contemporaries, but he was always equal to the occasion, whatever that occasion happened to be.

In 1855, Chas. S. Morehead was the candidate of the American or Know Nothing party for the office of Governor of Kentucky. It cannot be expected of me, with my proclivities, that I shall eulogize the political heresies of that party. It will be as little expected of me that I shall, even on such an occasion as this, attempt to excuse the action of its leaders. They blundered most sadly, and, as I think, the effects of the blunders they then committed are to be traced in the blood and desolation that have since drenched and covered the land. If they are to be excused at all, their motives are to excuse them, and God forbid that I should question these. Governor Morehead was elected and dully installed in his office, and, though elected in the interest of a proscriptive party, his administration was as little characterized by a proscriptive spirit as any that has, before or since, ruled the State. His messages are strictly conservative documents, and give evidence of his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth.

The last representative position held by Gov. Morehead was in connection with the Peace Congress of 1861. A true lover of the Union, but at the same time a warm advocate of the rights of the States, he deprecated secession, as he deprecated the war which followed the accomplishment of that act. His earnestness in defending the South from the malignant attacks of those who were clamorous for the war, brought him into contact with the Federal authorities, and, without notice or warning, he was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. The true dignity of his character was then made apparent. He could suffer and be patient in a cause he esteemed righteous. No overt act of rebellion had he committed, and he scorned to cringe to those, who without any warrant of law, and in direct violation of the Constitution, were treating him as a condemned malefactor. After a weary imprisonment of months, he was released without trial, and, if I mistake not, on condition of expatriation. For years, while the war continued, he was an exile from his country, waiting and hoping for the day he would be permitted again to tread the soil of his native land.

That day came at length, with the close of the war, but it found him an impoverished man. The so-called results of the war had swept away his fortunes, and now, an old man, he was forced with unbraced energies to begin the world anew. Removing with his family into a Southern State, he sought to rebuild his fortunes as an agriculturist. He had done with public life, with party contests and bickerings, and only thought of earning upon his peaceful acres the means of his own and his family's necessities. With a hopeful heart he planted and cultivated and gathered his crop into his barns. But, alas! evil fortune followed him, as it had been following him for years. The product of his labor of months was swept from his sight in a few minutes by the agency of fire. Utterly prostrated by this new misfortune, he fell dead in sight of the flames that were scattering from their forked tongues on the still Southern night-air the transient results of his sweat and toil.

Governor Morehead was eminently possessed of that happy faculty which engages affection and respect. His social qualities were of a character to make him welcome wherever he went. He appeared, almost intuitively, to know what to say and how to say it. There was nothing artificial about him—nothing calculated to alienate the hearts of his hearers. An anecdote that was told me a few days since will illustrate the warmth of feeling with which he was regarded here in Frankfort, which was so long his home. During the late Presidential canvass, it will be remembered, the gentleman who ought to have been the candidate of the Democracy in the late Presidential contest addressed a public meeting from the capitol steps. After Mr. Pendleton had concluded, his address, a number of fledgeless politicians were brought upon the stand to vent their eloquence. But a small number of these had spoken when it was rumored among the crowd that Governor Morehead had just arrived by the train from Lexington. Pellmell the crowd broke for the depot, and in a few minutes afterward returned bearing among them him whose clarion tones had roused them in past contests. Shout upon shout greeted him as he was forced upon the stand. The people were wild with excitement. They had listened to the gallant Ohioan with attention, and had given him full meed for his patriotism and eloquence.

But he was a stranger, and their enthusiasm had been of the head and not of the heart. The love that is born of familiarity was wanting in his case. Not so when the well known form of him who had lived and labored among them—who had suffered in his person on account of his patriotic devotion to principles they held dear—met their eyes. No wonder with such a reception the late Governor spoke well and eloquently. That address was the last he delivered in Kentucky—possibly the last he delivered on earth—and it will long be remembered by his fellow-citizens of Frankfort.

Governor Morehead is in his grave. But a few short weeks before his summons came the bastile in which he was confined unjustly was swept from the earth by the very element which was the occasion of his own death. It would not be a great stretch of fancy to say, that the smoke that rose from the burning fort in which he had been unjustly incarcerated lifted on its sombre wings his soul to heaven.

Mr. Speaker, Feeling my inadequacy for the task of depicting in its true colors the character of the statesman to whom the resolutions refer, I requested, a few days ago, of an old and intimate personal and political friend of the late Governor, that he should furnish me with his estimate of the same. Only this morning was that estimate furnished to my hands, and I desire that it shall be made a part of my address. Says my friend and the friend of the deceased:

"Gov. Charles S. Morehead was no ordinary man, and amidst a thousand men he would instantly by the whole crowd have been selected as a superior one. Of commanding stature, of handsome and expressive countenance, illuminated by a serene and placid smile and bright blue eyes, and of dignified and gentle mien, he would anywhere have been recognized as a man of ability and as one of nature's noblemen. His deportment in private life, at the bar and in the forum, was so affable and pure that he challenged and won the respect of all, and the love and admiration of a large majority of those he met. In domestic and private life he was most exemplary. At home he was the object of deepest conjugal and filial devotion and love, and in society he was everywhere received with tokens of pleasure, esteem and admiration. As a scholar he was thorough and studious, and patient in investigation. In style as a writer and speaker he was chaste and clear, ever enforcing his views with the purest diction and with a power of rhetoric and logic seldom surpassed. Though a man of very rapid and comprehensive intellectual grasp, he was prudent and cautious, never giving utterance to or acting upon an "unproportioned thought" or a half-formed conclusion; but when, upon mature deliberation, he had formed his conclusions, he was firm, fearless and decisive in expression and action.

"In the ordinary business of life he was eminently practical, utility being far more regarded than mere ornament.

"He was a man of commanding intellect, grasping with uncommon power and strength every subject to which he applied himself. His attainments were solid, substantial, diversified, and extensive. In classical literature, in the science and arts, in law, ethics, and statesmanship, he was proficient and profound.

"He was a fair-minded man, and had no such antecedent prejudices as in the slightest degree prevented him from following to its logical consequences every proposition which demanded his attention, and, as a lover of truth, he adopted those consequences as the basis of action. But he was no mere logician, and affections he was swayed by the splendid emotions of the heart. Like all men, he may have erred, and, when he adopted erroneous impressions, it gave him great pleasure to retrace an error upon fuller information and more thorough knowledge.

"He was an ardent admirer of the fairer and lovelier sex of mankind. An only son, and reared amidst a group of lovely and intelligent sisters, he ever cherished the profound respect and the highest loyalty for female purity. I recollect a speech of his in which occurs a quotation which proclaims a high appreciation for those qualities which are chiefly exhibited by women. In speaking of their numberless excellencies he quotes the passage—

'There is not a grand inspiring thought,
There is not a truth by wisdom taught,
There is not a feeling pure and high,
That may not be read in a mother's eye.'

"The public career of Gov. Morehead, rife with incidents of high bearing, stands out prominently in the annals of Kentucky and of the nation. It is so well known that it needs no comment. As a legislator, a jurist, a statesman, and an executive officer, his name will stand among the proudest of the land. Generally right, he had few political errors to atone. Public spirited, he was ever the open friend and advocate of all institutions for the amelioration of those upon whom the blight of physical misfortune had fallen. The lunatic, the mute, the blind were cherished objects of his philanthropy, and he was the first to recommend the establishment of an institution for the education of the feeble-minded portion of the population of the State. He was a champion in the advocacy of universal education of all classes, and he was not content with furnishing a mere A B C counterfeit of education, but he was always the advocate of liberal appropriations for the extension of its fullest benefits to every neighborhood in the State. He ever favored the highest encouragement to the development of all the resources of the State, commercial, manufacturing, mineral, and agricultural, by bringing to their aid in the opening and creation of avenues of trade and transportation the revenues of the Commonwealth.

"There was one error of his life which I have reason to know he much regretted, and which was at one time a seeming antagonism to a large and powerful religious organization. I say a seeming antagonism, because I know in his breast there never was a real antagonism. The political organization with which he was at one time connected, swayed from its original purposes by the control of sectionalism and fanaticism, was crushed under the heel of an overwhelming public opinion, and no heart rejoiced more at its downfall than his. Intending only to assert and maintain the purity of American institutions, free from foreign influences, he became disgusted with the distortions of the organization into a persecution of the adherents of a single religious faith, and early admitted a signal failure of the organization and ceased to have any further connection with it."

MR. BRUNER—Mr. Speaker: I desire to say one word explanatory of my vote. Just at the close of the last session of the Legislature I voted for an indefinite resolution just like this one, supposing that I was voting four or five hundred thousand dollars, wherein I was much mistaken. Sir, this Legislature has paid from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars for the books that have been printed and laid upon our tables. I beg leave to differ with you, Mr. Speaker, in your suggestion that the Governor has always exercised a discretion as to the amount appropriated. If you will look back to the time when the appropriation was made for the monument of Governor Crittenden you will find that that amount was limited. I cannot vote for this as it stands, as it may be considered as an appropriation of twenty-five or even thirty or forty thousand dollars. I therefore vote "No."

LEGISLATION AND INSURANCE.

The Necessity for a Thorough Reform in Our System.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

If any evidence were wanting to show the necessity of legislation on the subject of insurance, it is furnished in the recent report of the special committee of which Senator Cooke is chairman. That report reveals the startling fact that the insurance laws of this State are so defective as to afford no adequate protection against the most transparent frauds. Under color of law, adventurers from any country can establish a temporary domicile in Kentucky, and, under the guise of joint-stock associations, may enjoy a sort of license to prey with impunity upon a confiding community.

An instance of this is given where irresponsible parties started a company, in Louisville, on a fictitious capital of $233,333 33, which consisted only of the so-called stock notes of these men of straw. But, worthless as they were as a security to those who relied upon them to cover losses, they were made a source of profit to the reckless adventurers who drew from the community nearly $15,000 for interest on their own worthless promises to pay! What can be said of the legislation of a country which could permit the perpetration of such a fraud upon its citizens? It were better to have no laws upon the subject at all than to enact such as give a false security to the public by authorizing such a fictitious basis for insurance as is furnished by such joint-stock associations. Of such companies the committee very justly remark:

"Their superior claims as home institutions were trumpeted, on hundreds of tongues, from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the borders of Tennessee. * * * * Of the amount received in cash by them in the course of their business, only the sum of $184,381 47 has been paid for losses, showing the enormous sum of $697,570 83 to have been expended in conducting their affairs, the greater portion of which has been consumed in salaries and commissions."

When *home* institutions are thus permitted to fleece the community, it is no wonder that illegitimate corporations from other States should rush to Kentucky as to a fruitful field for all sorts of "bubble" companies. Corporations boasting of large "assets" are thus encouraged to impose upon the community, when an investigation will generally show that such assets consist in great part of "premium notes past due," and of stock notes of individuals which offer no adequate security to the assured.

In the case of corporations thus imported from other States, the committee have in some cases found it impossible to obtain any information in regard to their solvency. The committee say on this subject, that "none of the foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, save those incorporated or transacting business in the State of New York, have deigned to furnish your committee with any statement of their condition. * * We believe that there are a number of foreign insurance companies operating in this State which are unworthy of the public confidence. These companies, by evasions of our express statutes, and, it may be, false swearing, have been enabled to obtain license to carry on business in this Commonwealth, but to what extent your committee have no means of knowing, as their books, papers, &c., were beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and we had no power to coerce their production. The result of our investigations has been to satisfy us that the present insurance laws of the Commonwealth are entirely inadequate for the protection of the public."

The facts presented by the committee demonstrate the absolute necessity of legislation to protect the citizens of Kentucky from the frauds which have been so extensively practiced upon them. Insurance companies have entered into contracts with our citizens, stipulating the payment of many millions of dollars, in the event of the loss of life or of property. It is the duty of the Legislature to pass laws which will secure the payment of such sums as they fall due, and which will enable every policy-holder to judge of the solvency of the company which receives his premium. No good company would withhold from the public a statement of its condition; and it is apparent that no really solvent company would insult the Legislature of the State, through their committee, by declining to make such a showing of its assets as would enable the Legislature to learn its true condition. Companies which refuse to make known to the public their true condition desire concealment, and they would not be likely to conceal anything which would benefit them. Fraud and insolvency love the darkness. Let the Legislature expose these defaulting companies to the light of a strict investigation, and forbid any company, home or foreign, from receiving money of the people until it is able to demonstrate its solvency.

BANKRUPTCY.

Attention, Bankrupts.

LAW OFFICE OF WARD & SONS, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky.

ALL the cases filed in bankruptcy in 1867 having by proper steps passed into the hands of assignees, and now having time to dispose of all the cases on my docket without any delay, and there being 100 or 200 cases in which discharges can be given in the next 60 days, if bankrupts or their attorneys will give their proper attention, all persons interested are hereby notified that cases will be closed and forwarded to the Judge for discharge or other proper steps within 24 hours after they are ready for me to act upon them. fe13 dtf J. H. WARD, Register.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES LANGDON, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. S. DUTTON, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. L. HUDSON, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT RUSSELL, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN RUSSELL, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Somerset, Ky., the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. L. TARTER, of the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES S. BURK, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY GERSTLE, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SIGMUND GRIFF, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. H. McBEE. Petition for final discharge filed February 5, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Wm. H. McBee, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register. JNO. H. HEDGES, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. E. ROGERS. Petition for final discharge filed February 5, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of William E. Rogers, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register. JNO. H. HEDGES, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of JAS. W. FORSEE, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed February 13, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are hereby notified to appear at my office, No. 6 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 18th day of March, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. f16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ISHAM T. LADD, of Fredonia, in the county of Henry and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN M. & ANNA M. STOKES, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe16 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARY BARTON, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Mrs. Mary Barton, of Butler, in the county of Pendleton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES D. WILLIS, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of James D. Willis, of the county of Boone, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ALFRED S. BRYSON, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Alfred S. Bryson, of the county of Nicholas, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HENRY PILES, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Henry Piles, of the county of Trimble, in the State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 8th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEOPOLD METZER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. R. ALBERTSON, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of J. R. Albertson, of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. V. MILEHAN & CO. (i. e., J. V. MILEHAN & T. M. ROUSE), bankrupts. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of J. V. Milehan & Co., of the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES P. WEBSTER, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of James P. Webster, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSHUA WOODHEAD, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Joshua Woodhead, of Falmouth, in the county of Pendleton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WRIGHT SMITH, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Wright Smith, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES T. LYTLE, bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of James T. Lytle, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, Jan. 30, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe2 Tu3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Joseph L. Taylor, of Harrison county, Ky., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Jan. 30, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe2 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROBERT H. COLLIER, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Robert H. Collier, of the county of Harrison and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN F. TAYLOR, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of John F. Taylor, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of PETER McVEAN, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Peter McVean, of the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROBT. T. WHITTAKER, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Robert T. Whittaker, of the county of Harrison and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 9, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM ROOT, bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of William Root of Warsaw, in the county of Gallatin, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Jan. 30, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe2 Tu3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of R. G. McDONALD, bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of R. G. McDonald, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Jan. 30, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe2 Tu3

NOTICE—District Court of the United States, District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ELI MULLEN, bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Eli Mullen, of Pendleton county, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, Jan. 30, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe2 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES M. HINDE. The second meeting of creditors, provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. feb9 Tu2*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter THOS. F. FRANCIS, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Thomas F. Francis, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE MARTIN, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of George Martin, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WM. A. MOXLEY, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Wm. A. Moxley, of the county of Boone, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HIRAM DANIEL, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Hiram Daniel, of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, February 6, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. fe9 Tu3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROBERT A. HAYES. The second meeting of creditors, provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 10th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. feb9 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES F. SCRUGGS. The second meeting of creditors, provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. feb9 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of R. WATTS. The second meeting of creditors, provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 10th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. feb9 Tu2*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of CLABORN McCARTY. The second meeting of creditors, provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 12th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. feb9 Tu2*

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 19, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Accommodation, 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M.; 5:05 P. M.; Lagrange, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange 6:45 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:25 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 8:40 A. M.

The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2.25.

ja20 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	8:00 A. M., daily.
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:20 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M. daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	4:25 P. M., " "
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:40 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. jy4

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6:20 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:20 P. M.	3:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:00 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Brodhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, General Supt. L. and N. R. R. jy5 dtf

DR. LIMERICK'S

Chill Cure!

A Wonderful Discovery in Medicine

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE EVER KNOWN.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT TESTIFY TO ITS MERITS.

Contains no Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Other Deleterious Substance Whatever.

CHILLS, ON BEING BROKEN, DO NOT RETURN.

CANNOT POSSIBLY INJURE THE MOST DELICATE PATIENTS.

All who have had chills and fever, and taken quinine or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the remedies often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Limerick's Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Read Certificates of Well-known Citizens.

We call special attention to the certificate of W. N. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville Courier:

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, LOUISVILLE, March 3, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—DEAR SIR—I waive a rule I have observed for many years—the value of your remedy prompting me to say what I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurances of its efficacy I had from Mr. John T. Morris, a gentleman I have known intimately for more than ten years, and for whose worth and reliability I cheerfully vouch, and the good results of its effects I had observed on Mr. R. W. Meredith, who, for more than fifteen years, has been foreman of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with temporary relief—the chills returning periodically, and seemingly with increased severity. Your Cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies, but the chill would return at intervals until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to judge, I do not hesitate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it.

Very respectfully, W. N. HALDEMAN.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician.

The following letter is from a physician of large practice in this city, and whose experience with chills has been unusually extensive. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a testimonial as this in behalf of Limerick's Chill Cure:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 29, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—DEAR SIR—I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years, and could get no relief for more than two weeks at a time, although he had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken every patent medicine he could hear of. When I saw her she was very low, suffering with irritable stomach, diarrhea, swelling of the limbs, and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine, ten drop doses for four days, which, to my astonishment, produced a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a sign of one since, and is now stout and well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with these aggravating disease—the chills—as a safe and sure cure. Yours, truly, G. S. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S.—I have used it in a number of cases since, and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never used anything equal to it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for 25 years. G. S. W.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure, and believe it to be more effective than quinine or any other chill remedy known—it having made a permanent cure with us after months' trial of other remedies had failed.

JOHN T. MORRIS,
C. C. HUTCHINSON,
DR. S. YATES,
A. L. HARDIN,
W. W. HAMILTON,
R. W. MEREDITH.

LIMERICK'S

Chill Cure!

Is the Only Known Remedy that Makes a Permanent Cure.

Manufactured and for sale by

Limerick & Wintersmith,

NO. 262 WEST JEFFERSON,

NEAR SEVENTH.

FOR SALE BY

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
WILSON, PETER & CO.,
ED. WILDER & CO.,
H. CHAMBERS & CO.,
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
And All Druggists.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

se8 SuTuFr&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Words of Wisdom for Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF-HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

MEDICAL.

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

Is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days, and the Dyspepsia and all Diseases of Kidneys, Stomach, and Lungs use DeGrath's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. fe14 d3m

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's

Golden Periodical Pills!

For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE,

And the only safe and sure remedy for all diseases peculiar to females, whether married or single.

They never fail to cure DEPRESSING AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, RETENTION, PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, PRESSING-DOWN PAINS, RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, GREEN SICKNESS, HEATINESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and that most annoying, weakening, and the beginning of all other female weaknesses,

THE LEUCORRHOEA, OR WHITES.

In all the above diseases the pills

ACT LIKE A CHARM.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and the agents, as well as thousands of ladies who have used them, say nothing like the above pills have been known since the science of medicine dawned upon the world.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box; six boxes, $5. Sold by one druggist in every town, village, city, and hamlet throughout the world. Sold in Louisville, Ky., wholesale and retail by

WM. W. SMITH, Druggist, S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggist, 93 Market, corner of Floyd street.

T. F. HEETER, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Main streets.

E. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh street and Broadway.

Ladies, by sending either of the above agents $1 through the Louisville Postoffice, can have the pills sent to any part of the city or country by mail, free of postage.

Sold also by O. SACKETT, New Albany, Ind.; J. JOHNSON, Jeffersonville; FRANK & FRED. FITCH, Lexington, Ky.; and by PRICE BROTHERS, Seymour, Ind. fe1 dly

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU,

PARIS.

DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris—Pepsine, the latest scientific discovery of Dr. Corvisart, physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French, is the gastric juice itself, or rather the digestive principle purified which digests food in the stomach. When, by some cause or other, the supply of digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, pituits, flatulence, loss of strength, and finally chlorosis. The Elixir of Pepsine, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the French Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy.

No More Capaiba and Cubebs.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETABLE.—Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in the more chronic cases.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

BURIN DU BUISSON'S FERRO-MANGANIC POWDERS.—Liquid chalybeate preparations have for some years past obtained the general preference of medical practitioners over those in the dry form, for the simple reason that they act with greater promptitude and energy. [illegible] contains manganese, which always coexists with iron in healthy blood. These powders are excellent in all complaints arising from poverty of the blood and for strengthening weak or lymphatic constitutions. [illegible] It is a fact worthy of note, that patients who take these powders are much less subject to relapse than those treated with the ordinary chalybeate preparations.

SIRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON, prepared by Grimault & Co., Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, Paris. This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the blood. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians of Paris to cure chlorosis (green sickness) to facilitate the development of young females, and to restore health and vigor to the system in general. [illegible] Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness, or long and difficult convalescence. The effects of this sirup are at once certain and speedy.

Diseases of the Throat and Whooping Cough.

GAZEOL—This preparation is an unfailing remedy in the above diseases, and has been long used in France with great success.

For circulars of all the above preparations, please apply to

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

Direct Importers and Wholesale Agents for the West.

jy14 Tuly

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. 132 State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja13 d3m

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhoea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky. ja15 d

MISSISQUOI

SPRING WATER,

FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

Cures Cancer,

Cures SCROFULA,

Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,

And all the Impurities of the Blood,

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE!

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, [illegible] public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by writing or addressing MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, No. 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut

SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patented tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., sole manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 dly

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.		Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.
[illegible]	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:00 M.	11:00
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
[illegible]	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:00 M.	12:00
6:00	1:00	Nash., Memph. and Southern Mails	......	6:00 / 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. and Way Mails	......	2:00 / 12:30
9:00	.....	Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails	......	2:45
..... / 6:00	2:00 /	Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	......	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	......
		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails	......	3:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
.....	4:45 / 9:00	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:30
.....	6:00	Shawneeto'n Stage leaves	......	12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
.....	:00	Taylorsville and Bloomf'ld stage	......	14:00
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
.....	:00	Shelbyville Mail	......	12:00
4:00		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.	......	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:45 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P. M.	7:50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	7:25 P. M., daily.
5:15 P. M., " " "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:35 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 135 1-2 in New York yesterday.

Wiley Hutchcraft died in Nashville yesterday from the effects of a blow on the head given a week since by Wm. Kizer.

Eliza Pilko has written a charming book of reminiscences of Mendelssohn. The Longmans of London published it.

J. J. Dubose, of the Memphis Ledger, is in Nashville to testify before the school fund investigating committee.

A vinegar factory in Cairo, owned by Capt. Ferris, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of $8,000.

The total number of hogs slaughtered and packed in Chicago during the past season is 597,594.

Jas. Marks, a noted cattle drover, was drowned in a swollen creek, near Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Ill., on Saturday night.

The New York Assembly has granted the use of its chamber to the National Typographical Union for its annual session, commencing the first Monday in June next.

Silas Dunn was shot and killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Saturday evening by Robt. January. Dunn had previously shot at January and missed him.

At the recent *bal masque* at the Academy of Music, New York, many of the elite (so-called) of New York were awfully drunk and bachanalian.

The Nashville City Inspector of coal oil has found considerable quantities of oil below the legal standard, some as low as seventy degrees, all of which has been condemned.

Mrs. Mason, sister of the late Major Harney, who was killed by the Arkansas militia, arrived in Memphis Sunday. She will remove the remains of Major Harney to Alexandia, Va., for interment.

Chief Justice Chase yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that contracts for the payment of coin should be enforced by the courts according to the intent of the parties.

Two men, named Charles Bigford and James Frick, charged with murder, were taken from the jail at Hillsboro, Jefferson county, Mo., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by a large crowd of men, and hanged.

A letter from the city of Mexico states that fears were entertained among the commercial community that the Government would be compelled to resort to a forced loan of three millions in specie, just about to leave the country. It was believed that one-half of it was being exported to avoid the contingency.

A number of Indiana men, representing a capital of $225,000, are now in Nashville on a visit, and have determined to make their homes in the vicinity of that city. They have visited various parts of middle Tennessee, and declare they have never seen more quiet and peaceably disposed people.

An engineering party left Memphis Sunday to survey the route of the Mississippi River railroad to Troy. Sufficient stock has already been subscribed to build a road through Shelby and Tipton counties. As soon as the engineers designate the location, the work will be immediately commenced.

While services were being held in the Jewish synagogue, on Christie street, in New York, on Sunday, on the occasion of consecrating one of the holy books of the law, two heavy stones were thrown in a window, one of them striking a gentleman on the arm, and the other, a heavy one, narrowly missed the head of a little girl.

A Havana letter says from some of the cipher telegrams, recently passing between Captain General Lersundi and General Mira, commanding at Puerto Principe, it is learned that the Captain General was not under much apprehension from the filibustering expeditions from New York, as he was informed that the United States Government was all right with Spain.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony lectured at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, last night, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, to quite a large and enthusiastic audience. Miss Anthony starts for Leavenworth to-day, and Mrs. Stanton will address the Illinois Legislature in Springfield on Friday.

The crowded state of the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, New York, has recently obliged the placing of two inmates in one cell. On Friday night an insane woman arose, seized a heavy oaken tub or bucket, dashed in the skull of another woman sleeping in the same cell, then scooped out the brains of the murdered woman with her hands, throwing them around the cell. The authorities have tried to keep the horrible affair private.

An immense mass meeting of citizens in favor of the freedom of Ireland and the liberation of the American citizens held prisoners by England, took place in New York yesterday evening at Cooper Institute. Mayor Hall presided, and made an eloquent speech denouncing the disregard of rights of American citizens as shown by Great Britain, and claiming that to exhibit any further apathy on the subject would be disgraceful to the United States as a nation. Others also addressed the meeting, and resolutions affirming the rights of foreign-born citizens to the protection of the flag, were adopted unanimously amid much enthusiasm.

The newspapers of New York of both parties generally commend the speech of Gen. Grant made on Saturday. The World says his speech is no ordinary exhibition of character. The man who thus quietly holds politicians at bay, evinces a resolute self-reliance, which is one of the most respectable qualities that can be possessed by a man clothed with great responsibilities. It considers the burden of his speech a virtual demand for a repeal of the tenure-of-office act. The Tribune says his ideas relative to Cabinet appointments are frank, straight-forward, business like, and commends his reference to economy and the payment of the public debt.

A remarkable suit came up for trial in the Superior Court of Chicago yesterday morning, involving cityproperty valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars. The suit is brought by Henry Uhlich, eldest son of the late Carl G. Uhlich. The deceased had three sons. Henry disagreed with his father, and the two younger sons were of weak intellect. Old Uhlich just before his death, confided in John [illegible] Muhlke, and intrusted his affairs to his management. The millionaire died intestate, though he had directed that his son Henry receive fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, his second [illegible] small monthly allowance, while the remainder should be divided between his younger [illegible] and Muhlke. The latter thus receives about $600,000. Henry claims that his father was [illegible] under Muhlke's influence, and appeals [illegible] such a division of the property. The two younger sons and Muhlke defend the case.

Street Inspector, Western District.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As the time approaches when various persons will offer themselves for the above named office, [illegible] the names of the present Inspector published as a candidate, Mr. Shelly, it is no exaggeration to state, has won a place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens not attained for many years by any of his predecessors in office. And deservedly so, for he has performed an amount of work and kept the streets of his district in a condition of cleanliness, [illegible] incredible, when it is remembered [illegible] have been appropriations [illegible] reduced. Yet, while [illegible] for the city by his watchfulness [illegible] in his efforts to oblige [illegible] his services, and so on [illegible] as to have raised the standard of [illegible] certain [illegible] Main street has been recently [illegible] not because the election is approaching, but because it needs cleaning, and Main street [illegible] will not forget that Mr. Shelly has heretofore kept the street clean. I am one of many who desire Mr. Shelly to retain the position he so worthily fills. MAIN STREET.

Thanks from Switzerland.

The following has been received by the Swiss Relief Committee of this city:

The Federal Government of Switzerland hereby most respectfully informs the Swiss Relief Committee that the collected amount of $1,366 55, contributed by the benevolent citizens of Louisville for the relief of the inundated population of Switzerland, has been received, and will be distributed in accordance with the intentions of the [illegible] donors. It therefore becomes the pleasing duty of the Federal Council, on behalf of these unfortunate sufferers, hereby to return to the benevolent citizens of Louisville, and especially to the daily press and Relief Committee, [illegible]

We have the honor to assure you of the most sincere [illegible] of the Federal Council of Switzerland.

By SHIESS, the Chancellor.

THE CITY.

Charter Convention.

The Charter Convention will meet again this evening to resume the consideration of the final report of the Revision Committee.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Samuel Grable, one of the oldest citizens of Louisville, died on Sunday morning. He was 71 years of age, and had been a resident of this city forty-five years.

Personal.

Jno. Baird, of the great millinery house of Baird Bros., and Mr. J. M. Robinson, of the dry goods house of J. M. Robinson & Co., two of Louisville's merchant princes, left for New York yesterday via the "Panhandle" route.

A Missing Pin.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson was so unfortunate as to lose on Saturday night a very handsome gold cravat pin. If it should have fallen into the hands of an honest person it will reach its owner through the COURIER-JOURNAL office, which is authorized to receive it and pay all charges.

Serenade.

The COURIER-JOURNAL was favored at a late hour last night with a delightful serenade by the Falls City String Band, composed of the following gentlemen: Frank Lamadrid, leader; Otto Vinstel, Ed. B. Gary, Chas. H. Bouton, Lawrence How, and C. H. Roth.

Women in a Weaving Way.

Mollie Wilson and Ida Dillon, two tipsy women driving fast at the ferry landing yesterday, were accidently thrown from a buggy, incidentally arrested, and subsequently lodged in the First-street station-house. Dillon was said to be severely injured by her fall. The buggy was also considerably damaged.

Tennessee Postal Matters.

During the past month the following postal changes have been made in the State of Tennessee, to-wit: New offices have been established at Wythe Depot, in Shelby county, and at Hayesville, in Greene county.

The following offices, discontinued during the war, have been re-established: Cageville, in Haywood county; Gillen's Station, in Dickson county.

The following offices have been discontinued: Marblehill, in Franklin; Wales' Station, in Giles; White's Creek, in Davidson, and Brodie's Landing, in Decatur.

Up to Midnight.

The following arrests were on the slates at midnight:

Jail—John Day, illicit distilling in Larue county.

First-street Station—Jesse Leachman, colored, disorderly; Andrew Chum, colored; Mollie Wilson, Ida Dillon, drunk and disorderly.

Clay-street Station—H. B. Happy, assault and battery; Belle Walker, stealing $11 from Jno. Moore; Isaac Jackson, Nicey Twine, colored, Dorah Twine, colored, drunk and disorderly; Thomas Ridge, disorderly.

Thanks.

To Mr. B. M. Jones, chief engineer, for a pamphlet on the Norfolk and Great Western railroad, considered in relation to its influence on the prosperity of Norfolk, of the section through which it will pass, and of the country at large, an important link between Norfolk and San Francisco. To the publishers of the Enquirer, Cincinnati, for a copy of their almanac for 1869. To the Hon. T. F. McCreery for a copy of the report of the special commissioner of the internal revenue. To Messrs. Albert Pike and R. W. Johnson for a copy of their argument in the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the State of Texas vs. George W. White, John Chiles, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

This distinguished English actress made her *debut* here last night as "Rosalind," before a select and fashionable audience. Curiosity to see one who has in so short a time achieved by the force of her genius a position in the very front rank on the stage, prompted many to be present. Never were the anticipations of an audience more fully realized than upon this occasion. Upon her appearance she was greeted with a round of hearty applause. The first few sentences she uttered betrayed the consummate actress and the woman of genius. Her apparent quietness in some scenes was not so much the result of coldness as it was of latent power. The day for the overstrained and unnatural on the stage has gone by, and the natural and quiet school of acting has taken its place. If people raved and foamed in real life as they do on the stage when some third-rate star shines in the theatrical firmament, it would be impossible not to see that the drama was not fulfilling its mission of holding up the mirror to nature. Petite in figure, with black hair shading and black eyes lighting an intellectual and beautiful countenance; with a tuneful voice, a graceful carriage, a laugh more youthful and silvery and natural than we have listened to in many years; with truthfulness, earnestness, experience, and sufficient intensity to draw a clear contrast between the pathetic and the comic if not to accomplish the task of expressing the strongest emotions of tragedy, Mrs. Scott Siddons combines within herself most of the qualities which insure success in the delineation of Shakspearean women. Her Rosalind was charming, overflowing with sparkle, *naivete*, and grace. It may be emphatically said that her *forte* lies in the rendering of delicate pathos and sentiment, and of graceful and lady-like fun. Her Rosalind was exquisite in conception and in rendering, yet at the same time it abounded with the spirit of mirthfulness. It is a remarkable creation, or rather, we should say, in her Rosalind she has almost, perhaps quite, succeeded in reproducing Shakspeare's own ineffable creation, that most delicate and beautiful character in whom the rich wine of sense and judgment are so wonderfully crowned with the intoxicating foam of light and graceful mirth, whose soul is as free as air yet as pure as snow, who is true woman in her moods and her weaknesses, but also in her virtues and her strength. To the rendering of all this Mrs. Siddons was adequate, and higher praise it would be hard to find. She makes her second appearance to-night as Juliet, a part which she cannot fail to render as it has not been rendered in Louisville for many a year.

II.

THE DICKENS CLUB ENTERTAINMENTS.

We take extreme pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Davison has most kindly volunteered to assist at the Dickens Club Entertainments, to be given next Thursday and Friday. "Casta Diva" and "The Scena and Prayer" from "Der Freischutz" will be given with all the accessories. Two years ago we remember a Saturday night when the Masonic Temple was almost filled with a brilliant and appreciative audience, who, notwithstanding the snow storm which was so unusually severe, and which prevented the street cars from running, had been attracted to the closing entertainment of the "Dickens Club" by the simple announcement that Mrs. Davison was to sing "Casta Diva." Those who were fortunate enough to be present on that occasion will not miss an opportunity of hearing it once more. Never, we can say with truth, were we more affected than by the rendering of the beautiful song. The effect of the whole piece, the procession of nuns, the kneeling figures, the sweet notes of the song, made a deep and lasting impression, which will never be effaced from the tablets of our memory.

The beautiful "Scena" from Der Freischutz, will be enacted with a full chorus, and we feel confident that a rare treat indeed is in store for those who attend.

III.

KELLOGG TO-NIGHT.

Clara Louise Kellogg and her talented company arrived yesterday, and to-night will give the first of the two grand concerts announced. Weisiger Hall will be filled as it has seldom been filled before.

DOWN WITH THE STAMPS.

Highly Important to Dealers in Manufactured Tobacco.

SNEEZING A LUXURY TO BE TAXED.

"Winding and grinding, round goes the mill;
Winding and grinding, it never stands still."

Yesterday was the last day of grace for the dealers in manufactured tobacco. Hereafter no "fine cut," or smoking tobacco or snuff can be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages of a definite weight, and stamped according to law. The penalty for the violation of this law is a fine and imprisonment, and dealers must be governed accordingly.

The following letter of Commissioner Rollins to Collector Atkins, of Atlanta, Ga., appears in the Internal Revenue Record:

In relation to tobacco in the hands of dealers, I have to say that section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, provides that after January 1, 1869 (since extended by law to February 15, 1869), all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, and after July 1, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of that act, and shall not be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed by that act, except at retail by retail dealers, from wooden packages stamped as provided for in that act. All manufactured tobacco, therefore, in the hands of dealers after the dates above named, not packed and stamped with tax paid stamps, as required by the new law, must be so packed and stamped at the expense of the owner or holder, before being sold or offered for sale, though a tax may have been previously paid on it.

The tax is not to be assessed and collected from dealers as it was from manufacturers under the former law; but it is their duty, after the dates named above, to buy stamps from their collector, and properly stamp their tobacco, not so stamped, before offering it for sale; and it is the duty of Internal Revenue officers to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the sale of unstamped tobacco after the dates named above. And when parties, after these dates, are found selling unstamped tobacco, steps should be immediately taken for their indictment.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Marbleized Mantels.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As a true citizen of Kentucky I am glad to see the spirit of enterprise and industrious self-reliance at last awakening in our midst. Having, like many of my neighbors, "building on the brain," I lately strolled out in search of "mantels." After a somewhat unsatisfactory walk, I stepped into Cochran, Hackett & Co.'s, on Main, near Bullitt street, and what I there beheld in the way of mantels beggars description. They told me they were marbleized iron and slate, but "I dreampt I dwelt in marble halls," so exquisitely beautiful was the work that surrounded me. No quarries in the world could send forth more beautiful specimens of their treasures than are here reproduced by the creative genius of the talented young artist so poetically devoted to his art, so like in his personality the inspiring "genius" of his beautiful work. His productions deserve not only the admiration but the patronage of all who desire to foster the growing arts and manufactories of our beautiful city. It has ever been our reprehensible custom to send "over the water" for our mantels and furniture, even though that "water" be simply the river Ohio. Let the future prove that we can be both just and generous to our native talent and industry. Go to Cochran & Hackett's and see these beautiful mantels, fit for a palace, and as reasonable in price as if made of pine and painted for a cottage.

Let us repudiate all inferiority, and assert ourselves as willing to patronize and foster our own productions, and we shall soon be supplied with all that is beautiful and useful to a

LOUISVILLE MATRON.

VAGRANCY.

Extent of the Evil in Louisville—How to Abolish it.

Probably no other city in the land is cursed with as many vagrants, pure and simple, as the Falls City. They confront us on every hand, not singly but in gangs, obstructing the avenues and public marts, and infecting the air with their sickening fumes. Now and then one of these vagabonds is jerked up before the Police Judge and consigned to the bridewell; but this retail procedure abates the nuisance so imperceptibly that it might as well be left undone. Wholesale gobbling of the vags is what we need, and in that way alone can the city rid itself of their baleful presence. One of the hardest of these gentry that has yet turned up made his *debut* in the court yesterday morning, and will no doubt be unanimously elected to a fellowship in the workhouse. While he was at the bar it was suggested that he be sold to the highest bidder; but the old law prescribing that disposition of vagrants has been repealed. It is succeeded by the act of Feb. 17, 1866, which, if rigidly enforced, would effectually purge our city of the loathsome creatures for which it was designed. The act provides (1) that if any able-bodied person be found loitering or rambling about, not having the means to maintain himself by some visible property, or who does not betake himself to labor or some honest calling to obtain a livelihood, or who, not possessing such means, has quit his habitation, leaving a wife or child without suitable means of subsistence, or who is idle or dissolute in habits without visible means of support, he shall be taken and adjudged to be a vagrant and guilty of a high misdemeanor. (2) That all such persons may be apprehended by the warrant of a quarterly court judge, city judge, police judge, or justice of the peace, issued upon his knowledge, or upon information upon oath, &c. The judge to whom the return shall be made shall cause a jury to be impaneled to try the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; and, if found guilty, to fix by their verdict the time he shall be held or bound to labor, not exceeding twelve months, if the convict be over twenty-one years of age. If a minor, under twenty-one years of age, the jury shall return in their verdict his age. (3) That the convicts over twenty-one years of age shall, by order of the court, be sent to houses of correction in counties and cities having such houses, there to be held to labor; and in counties and cities having no such house, the county court shall appoint a superintendent, requiring him to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties, who shall, upon the order of the court in which the conviction is had, take charge of all convicts over twenty-one years of age, and hire them out for the time convicted, by private contract, to humane and suitable persons, giving preference to those having heretofore owned the service of such convicted persons the Superintendent to take bond and good security from the hirer for the price of hire, made payable to the County Court or order, upon which suit may be brought in the name of the County Court: that after the payment of the costs and fees of the prosecution, and a reasonable allowance to the Superintendent for his services, to be made by the court, the net proceeds of the labor of the convict shall go to his family, if he has a family; if no family, then to the payment of his just debts pro rata; or, if not required to pay his debts, it shall be paid into the county treasury as a fund to erect houses of correction, or to be applied, by order of the County Court, in such other manner as it may consider best to protect the county against vagrancy. (4) That in case any convict shall escape from service he shall be bound to serve double the time he had to serve at the time of his escape. (5) That all persons under twenty-one years of age, convicted of vagrancy, shall be bound out as an apprentice to a master until the age of twenty-one years, to learn some trade or business, upon the terms which may be agreed upon. (6.) That all persons having the custody or control of vagrants convicted under the provisions of this act shall have the same rights and powers, and be under the same responsibilities, as masters of servants and of apprentices, during the time for which they have been hired or bound to them.

WHAT WE NEED,

And What We May Just as Well Do Without.

Who shall be Mayor? Shall there be a convention to decide whose claims are best, or will there be a sweepstake race? are the questions of the hour, and they are questions about which there may justly be great difference of opinion; but that Louisville has the roughest and dirtiest streets of any city in the country is a statement from which very few can dissent.

Vast projects of railroad extension and connection are subjects engaging the earnest consideration of our city and State legislatures. A magnificent park is spoken of, and although it cannot cost less than a million, for the comfort and convenience of our citizens, it is agreed to be a necessity; and, for the same reasons, other projects, involving an immense outlay of money or credit, are freely and earnestly advocated.

Before purchasing a park, which is at best but a public luxury, which plain people can very well do without, we should construct streets and crossings which would bear up without the aid of mud-boats or stilts, for those of our citizens who cannot find leisure to drive a slashing equipage in the park; not that we should not have a park, but that the material, necessary, and useful part of our corporation should have our first care. Expensive pictures, rare works of art on the walls or shelves of a hovel, make but a sorry contrast to the misery and filth around.

We should foster and encourage every enterprise which we may reasonably expect to add to the beauty or prosperity of our city; and is there anything which adds so much to the appearance of a city or so quickly catches the eye of a stranger as broad, straight, evenly-paved streets? And can anything be devised which will so materially enhance the comfort and convenience of the citizens?

In the charter convention the subject of street improvement has been a subject of close investigation, and the result of the deliberation is a plan to assess the cost of reconstructing old streets on the property along the improvement. By this system it is claimed that the worn-out streets can be rapidly improved, and at a less cost to all, for no one will pay for the improvement of any street but that before his own property, while it is argued by some that the city at large should pay a part of the cost of reconstructing old streets. Either plan is better than the old system, which barely gave sufficient revenue to keep a few of the principal streets in passable condition.

What is now of paramount importance is that the plan of the convention, or the modified plan, be submitted to the Legislature before it adjourns, and that some plan be adopted for the present year that will be continued in the future, and under which our streets may be properly and rapidly improved; that, instead of being our reproach and shame, they may be a feature of just pride and admiration.

A DISHONEST ALMSMAN.

The Superintendent of the Christian Association Robbed.

About three months since a young man named James Dacres came to this city from Nashville, professedly in search of work. He very soon turned his attention to the Young Men's Christian Association, and by frequent visits to the library room struck up an acquaintance with the Superintendent, Mr. G. W. Lyon. It occurred to this gentleman that he knew Dacres' family. By further inquiry he was satisfied on that point. Dacres presumed somewhat upon this family acquaintanceship, and stuck to Mr. Lyon like a brother. He being of a kindly nature, encouraged Dacres' familiarity, both from his regard for the family in Nashville and from sympathy with the friendless and destitute condition of the young man. Under these fraternal impulses Mr. Lyon gave Dacres unrestricted access to the library of the Association on to his own private room. At length he invited Dacres to share his bed for the night and Dacres became a sort of assistant superintendent of the institution—at all events, he haunted the place day and night for a stretch of more than two months. He demeaned himself with strict propriety, and Mr. Lyon felt that he was performing a high duty in thus illustrating the beauties of charity, with Dacres for his subject. All of the acts of charity that Mr. L. heaped upon Dacres could not hide the cloven foot, alas. One fine Sunday morning, the whilom sanctimonious Dacres got up bright and early, stealthily rifled his benefactor's pocket of a ten dollar note, laid felonious hands upon a bran-new hat, and put out—mav be to attend Sabbath school or take a seat in the "amen corner" of his favorite church. Mr. Lyon was convinced that his money and hat disappeared in this way, but for the respect he entertained for Dacres' family he concluded not to expose him. So Dacres returned, and strove to dispel suspicion by industriously affecting the saint. He was not much of a success in this line, and soon fell back to his true level—that of a pilferer. His last exploit in this character was the larceny of a silver watch from his forgiving room-mate. With this time-piece he lost no time in getting away. He didn't inform any one, particularly Mr. Lyon, of his departure. This last deliberate theft changed Mr. Lyon in his purpose toward Dacres. It was the weight that made the beam kick. He could no longer harbor or excuse the ingrate Dacres. On his return to the city lately he was arrested on a felony warrant. The case was heard by Judge Craig yesterday. There was not proof sufficient to make out a felony against the accused, but the Judge could not fail to see that Dacres was a great annoyance to the Young Men's Christian Association. He said that preaching to the heathen was all very well, but it was absurd to preach to such a fellow as Dacres. The once devout but now fallen D. was required to give $200 bond to be of good behavior henceforth.

UNRULY BOYS.

Their Discharge from the House of Refuge.

On motion of Judge Joyes, in the City Court yesterday morning, a rule was ordered to issue against the President, Board of Managers, and Superintendent of the House of Refuge constraining them to show cause why they have not discharged a boy named James Huber, as commanded by the Judge of the City Court. In making this motion Judge Joyes said the managers of the House of Refuge were endeavoring to deprive Judge Craig of his authority over the boys committed by his order to that institution, and advised him not to commit any more until he was reinstated in his rightful authority. He wanted the matter properly investigated, and insisted that the rule be ordered against the parties who had retained the boy Huber contrary to law. Judge Craig stated that he had set aside the order of commitment in the case of Huber, because his parents had not actually or constructively been brought before the court, and that under these circumstances the discharge should have been made forthwith. He thought the motion should come up in the shape of a *habeas corpus*, but nevertheless ordered the rule to issue, returnable Thursday morning.

Judge Joyes, as counsel for Huber, renewed his notice of a suit for false imprisonment against the managers of the House of Refuge. There seems to be a vast deal of strife over this question, arising either from some misunderstanding or actual clash of authority. Settle it, gentlemen, and "let us have peace."

LUXURIES OF MODERN TRAVEL.

Pullman's Palace Car, and Something About the Jeffersonville Car Works.

A brief announcement was made a day or two since of the arrival in our city from Chicago of a party of gentlemen representing the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago. The object of their visit was to exhibit one of their magnificent passenger coaches, and to make arrangements to have a number of them built at the car works at Jeffersonville.

On Saturday Messrs. Jas S. Lithgow, Jacob Keller, S. A. Hartwell, I. L. Hyatt, Morris Belknap, George W. Morris, J. L. Smyser, S. M. Lemont, and S. B. Thomas, President of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, accepted the invitation of A. B. Pullman, Esq., superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, to visit Jeffersonville and inspect the North Star, an elegant coach, manufactured at Chicago by the above company.

Upon arriving at Jeffersonville, the Louisville delegation were met by Messrs. J. W. Sprague President, and Wm. Crichton, Secretary of the Ohio Falls Car Company, and conducted through their immense establishment. But few of our citizens are aware of the magnitude of the works of this company. Although located in Jeffersonville, it is essentially a Louisville enterprise, as it was originated in this city, and the greater portion of the stock is owned here. The company was organized during the war with a capital of $400,000, and have every facility for turning out first-class work. The works are situated in the suburbs of Jeffersonville, and cover twenty acres of ground, all of which is owned by the company. Everything from a car wheel to a finely-finished passenger coach is manufactured by the company from the raw material. The shops were built especially for this class of work, and are admirably adapted for the purpose. An idea of the extent of the operations of the company can be formed from the fact that the average number of hands employed is 400.

After having made the tour of the car shops, the Louisville delegation, Messrs. Jno. C. Hilton, S. M. Richards, and A. B. Pullman, of Chicago, and a number of gentlemen and ladies of Jeffersonville, got on board of the "North Star" Pullman Palace car and made an excursion into the interior of Hoosierdom on the "Jeff." railroad.

The North Star is an elegantly finished and furnished coach combining the advantages of a day car and sleeping coach, fitted up with wash rooms, smoking saloons, &c. It is entirely different from any car now in use on the Southern roads, and is far superior to any that we have seen. It is so arranged that during the day the berths are entirely out-of sight. So ingeniously are they concealed from view that a person on entering the car for the first time is at a loss to know where the berths are, yet in a few moments, by touching secret springs, what appears to be only an elegant day car is converted into a sleeping coach, with every berth separate and distinct from the other. The berths are not simply shelves where persons are crowded into to pass sleepless nights, but elegant staterooms, luxuriously furnished with soft hair mattresses, and amply large enough for two persons in each, and with windows, mirror, and lamp in each apartment. The car is richly and tastefully ornamented, the inside work being oiled black walnut inlaid with ebony, with gilt mountings. The metal work is heavy silver plate. The glass in the windows and doors is the best French plate. The apparatus for heating and ventilating the car is perfect. Every berth is furnished with a register, so that the occupant can regulate the temperature at will. On the outside the coach presents a very handsome appearance. The color is what is known as Munich lake, with gilt stripes. The cost of the car is $18,500. This style of coach is in very general use on the railoads of the Northwest, and has received the highest commendations from all sources. It is the intention of the Ohio Falls Company to enter at once upon their manufacture.

Reaching Henryville, the car containing the excursionists was attached to the down train and returned to Jeffersonville. During the trip an elegant collation was served up in a style that could not be surpassed by the best hotel in the country.

The excursionists were highly delighted with their trip, and, upon their arrival at Jeffersonville, resolutions thanking Mr. Pullman for the pleasant ride, and the Jeffersonville railroad for courtesies, were adopted.

The following resolutions, tendering thanks to the ladies of Jeffersonville who contributed so much to the enjoyment of all present, we give entire:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Ohio Falls Car Company be and are hereby most heartily tendered to the ladies of Jeffersonville who have so ably aided us by their happy smiles and great social excellence in our feeble efforts to entertain our guests, Mr. Pullman and his associates of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company.

Resolved further, That a vote of assurance of a most grateful remembrance for their kindness be and is hereby given, with a standing and irrevocable invitation to be with us on any and all subsequent like occasions.

Altogether the excursion was one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind ever witnessed, and one that will be long remembered by all who participated.

THE DEAD OF THE CANAL.

FARLEY, GHORMLEY, MURPHY.

The Three Latest Mysterious Disappearances.

The Louisville and Portland canal is giving up its dead at a rate rather alarming, unless the fact can be accounted for by the natural run that most extraordinary incidents have—the coincidence of accidents—the incomprehensible law by which the suicides, the fires, the railroad and steamboat disasters, the explosions, and last, though not least, the divorces, have their "seasons" and never come singly. Not long since the dead body of a man named Farley was found floating in the canal. He had not been seen before in nearly three months. An inquest was held, which developed only the fact that he had been drowned. Soon after another body, that of Henry Ghormley, was lifted to the surface by a dredge. He, too, had mysteriously disappeared three months before, and he also, it appeared, had been "drowned." On the 29th of November last Patrick Murphy, a tailor, left his home on Bank street to go to a tailor shop on the corner of Ninth and Market streets, where he was last seen alive. Yesterday his dead body was found floating in the canal just below the bridge, a man who was unloading staves and hoop poles near by being the first to discover it. The corpse was taken from the water, and an inquest was held by Coroner Dick Moore. It was identified by the clothing and a Catholic emblem which Murphy had worn. There were several flesh cuts on the head, but the body had been so long in the water and was so much decomposed, that these marks could not, with any certainty, be taken as evidences of foul play.

The wife of the drowned man, on hearing of the discovery of her husband's corpse, was frantic. She repaired to the spot where he lay, and gave way to the most violent paroxysms of grief over his dead body.

Coroner Moore, after obtaining a permit, had the body removed to the Catholic cemetery, where it was decently interred.

By the death of her husband Mrs. Murphy is left with a family of six children to support. Until the discovery of his body, she had believed him to be in some neighboring city, as, just before his disappearance, he had made up his mind to leave Louisville and seek employment elsewhere.

The following is the report of the Coroner's inquest:

INQUEST No. 255—Held on Bridge street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, in the city of Louisville, February 15, 1869, upon the body of Patrick Murphy, aged 38 years. Verdict of the jury—that said Patrick Murphy came to his death by drowning in the Ohio river, time and place unknown to them. DICK MOORE, Coroner of Jefferson County.

THE SPRING TRADE.

A Fight for the Patronage of the South.

We observe that already the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers are crowded with advertisements describing in glowing terms the spring supplies of those cities and directed mainly to the attention of the Southern people.

Louisville is a little behind in this respect. She has not yet made her statement. Yet for every one reader reached by the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers in the South the COURIER-JOURNAL reaches ten.

It goes everywhere. It travels into every nook and corner of the States below us, extending its circulation from Virginia to Texas, and crossing the Ohio river into Indiana, where we are, by devoting especial attention to Indiana affairs, running down all competition. It surprises us to see that our wholesale dealers neglect such an available and ready means of access to the public at large. They never had such an opportunity before; for we state only what our books will verify when we say that the circulation of the COURIER-JOURNAL is increased at least twenty per cent. over the combined circulation of the two papers before the consolidation.

This gives the advertiser an immense advantage. He reaches for one price a greater number of readers than he reached before for two prices, and the paper is going ahead doubling itself into the regions of cosmopolis, visiting every State and territory in the Union and every European capital of note. The reader may take this for buncombe if he likes, but it is in strict accordance with the facts.

The fact is the South is better off, better able to take papers, better able to buy goods and pay for them than it has been since the war; and our merchants, it seems to us, are standing in their own light when they neglect to advertise briskly for so rich a custom.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Destruction of Monk & Stoll's Tannery.

The large tannery of Monk & Stoll, just above Adams street, between Main and the river, was destroyed by fire between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The alarm was sounded at a quarter past nine, but before the fire was discovered it had made such headway as to render useless all efforts beyond the saving of adjacent buildings. The building was a very old frame, and the light of the great flames it sent skyward was seen for many miles around. Thousands of people, from all parts of the city, gathered to witness the grand spectacle, and, as usual, very much impeded the movements of the fire department.

Some mischievous person at the theater started a report that the Beargrass distillery, formerly owned by the Kentucky Bourbon Company, was on fire, and suddenly there was a rush for the upper part of the city. The market street cars were crammed. No cars were running on Main street, and many a poor fellow was necessarily left behind, and obliged to content himself with saying bad words about the Main street road. Others "footed" it the entire distance.

Four engines were out, and succeeded in saving all the houses in the vicinity of the burning tannery. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. Nothing in the vats was injured, but some $2,000 worth of machinery in the building was entirely at the mercy of the flames. We understand the building was insured, but could not learn the amount of insurance.

CITY FEATURES.

Announcement Extraordinary to the Ladies of Louisville.

The columns of the Courier-Journal of Sunday, and the other city papers of yesterday, and the same advertisement was made the subject of an attractive circular, contained a proposition, which, if practically carried out in the business of the country, would effectually solve the problem now agitating the country of a return to specie payments.

We hardly think, however, that many will have the nerve to even try the experiment. We allude to the advertisement of Miss Dora Schulz, our leading dealer in fine laces, trimmings, and ladies' goods generally, on Fourth street. There are few ladies in our city who have not visited Miss Dora's attractive store and are not as familiar with her established reputation for rare taste and judgment in her business, as they are with the location of her well-filled and exquisitely-arranged bazaar. Miss Dora makes the proposition for one week to her regular customers to receive in payment for goods, "dollar for dollar even value *greenbacks as gold*." She is determined to close out a large stock that has accumulated from heavy additions, and if it is not sufficiently reduced in that time will make even greater reductions. The ladies will consult their interests by calling early and making the choicest selections.

☞ Green & Green open this morning a beautiful line of ties and bows, suitable for street and opera.

☞ We ask the attention of those who desire the services of a first class accountant to the advertisement "Book-keeping" in the column of Wants. The gentleman has every necessary acquirement.

☞ Call and see the new "Empyrean" collar just introduced by Green & Green.

NON COMPOS MENTIS.

Another Unfortunate Gone to the Asylum.

On the petition of several friends of Frank Ulrich, he was tried as a lunatic by a jury in the City Court, yesterday. It was deposed that Ulrich lost his mind about two years ago, from some cause unknown; that since that time he has been subject to fits, which steadily increase in violence. He was in quite a raving state when brought into the court-room, and it took three or four officers to manage him. His age is about thirty-five years, having been born in Bohemia in 1830. For the past thirteen years he has resided in Louisville. He is a tinner by trade, and is unmarried. His mother is dead, and his father still lives in Bohemia. It is said that Ulrich has had no really lucid intervals since his first exhibition of insanity, and is in no wise capable of laboring for his own support. The jury pronounced him of unsound mind, and he was placed in charge of two officers, to be removed hence to the Hopkinsville Asylum.

Andrew Bulgea was also presented on a charge of lunacy. He was some time ago convicted and sent to the asylum, but his reason reassumed its throne and he was discharged. Lately he evinced secondary symptoms of irrationality, for which he was arraigned yesterday. He made a strong appeal in his own behalf, saying that his recent strange behavior had been caused by a drop too much of whisky. The Judge let him go. He manifested his gratitude in a very gleeful manner, and suddenly turning to poor Ulrich, who sat oblivious to all that was passing, he said: "What a pity that you must go to such a place as that," meaning the asylum.

SMITH, NOT JOHN.

He Operates Under False Pretenses, but Comes to Grief.

Detective Gallagher and the sheriff of Daviess county came up from Owensboro yesterday, having in custody one James Smith, who is charged with obtaining $875 under false pretenses from Mr. C. R. Cracroft, of Springfield, Ky. The criminal transaction took place some days ago. Smith had been in partnership with a man at Bardstown, but he got tired of the business, and sold out his interest to his partner. On settlement he received a note of hand for one thousand dollars. With this he went to Springfield, not, however, until he had collected sundry amounts of money and other equivalents, and given orders therefor, against the note drawn by his late partner. To Mr. Cracroft he represented the note as perfectly good and free from liability, whereupon Mr. C. bought it for $875. Soon after pocketing this money, Smith decamped, and Mr. Cracroft learned of the many just and precedent claims against the note. He telegraphed the alarm to our Superintendent of Police, but it was found out that Smith had shipped on the packet for Owensboro the day before. Mr. Gallagher was detailed and took the next boat for Owensboro, where he soon fell in with Smith. By agreement he was taken in charge by Mr. Gallagher and the sheriff of Daviess county, who will convey him to Springfield for trial.

The Fight.

Two wrathy Hibernians fought on Main street yesterday. One eye of one was put into mourning, and both eyes of the other underwent a partial eclipse. Both parties and an ash barrel fell down in the fight. Fortunately (or unfortunately) for the belligerents, the police didn't see their tilt.

IRRIGATION.

Interesting Discussion in the Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held on Saturday, President Meriwether in the chair.

Dr. Leavitt's paper on irrigation being the subject of discussion, the President was asked for his experience, and said he had lived in New Mexico some years, where the people depended entirely upon irrigation for their crops. The rainy seasons begins about the first of July and continues until the first of December. He had never known any rain to fall between December and July, the season of growing crops, consequently everything grows by irrigation, and Providence seems to have made special provision for this system. The banks of the Rio Grande, which is about the width of the Ohio, are not more than four feet high, and are constantly full after the snows begin to melt on the mountains; and wherever there are deposits from rivers the banks are higher than the level of the ground. Thus those on the borders of the river have only to plow eight or ten rows, then lead the water into the furrow at the proper time, and so on over the whole field—the season requiring the crops to be planted before the river is filled from the melting of the snows. Out from the river upon the second bank they must act differently. The water is taken from the river at a higher level and led in ditches out to the bank. From these ditches it is distributed to the various parties along the route of each, under the inspection of an overseer appointed for the purpose. This overseer regulates the supply of water to each field or farm, allowing a run of two, four, or six inches, as the case may require, and as often as necessary; you having the water to-day and your neighbor to-morrow, or otherwise, as the case may be—the whole thing being reduced to a regular and most important system.

There is a wide difference between the river and spring or well water for the purposes of irrigation. Spring water dissolves the nutritive qualities which are already in the soil. Rain and snow water bring their ammonia from the atmosphere to it, and snow more than rain. By exposing spring water in a cistern for sometime it will also absorb ammonia from the same source, and be improved thereby. Artesian wells have been resorted to, but unsuccessfully. Large appropriations have been spent upon them, but the engineer intrusted with the experiment by the Government went into a high sandy plain. Water was struck at a depth of eight hundred feet, but immediately on coming to the surface was absorbed by the sand. Copper and iron tubes were tried at intervals of one and two years to obviate this, but neither of these were successful, and the experiment was discontinued.

In reply to a question the President repeated: Corn and wheat fields are irrigated by little ditches eight or ten feet apart each way, which are supplied from the large ditch running parallel with the river. There is a regular inclined plane from the river, which makes this of easy accomplishment, and from the bluff a regular inclined plane in the other way. He doubted whether the increase would be so great here from irrigation, but the stability of the soil would be equally great. Corn and wheat have been grown there every year for eighty and a hundred years by this system, but he would not expect so much from it here. The objection is—suppose you should irrigate to-day and rain come, vegetation can only take a certain quantity of moisture, and the thing is overdone. Underdraining might partly remedy this, but underdrains should be closed at one end. The soil is not exhausted when irrigation is supplied, particularly if from snow-water. He remembered plowing a field when it came on to snow, and could afterward tell every row of grain where the snow was plowed under.

Mr. L. L. Dorsey, speaking of the capabilities of soil, said, if you feed and water a horse well he will do his full amount of work, but may be overtaxed. The land is as sensitive as the animal. Plant your corn doubly thick, and take off a crop and a half this year, and it will not produce over two-thirds next year. He had observed this frequently, and this sensitiveness of the soil made him closely question all new modes of treatment.

Mr. Theodore Brown said one use of rain water was the dissolving the otherwise insoluble qualities of the soil, but it had really a double effect. It was of use positively by furnishing food from itself and negatively by dissolving as above. Irrigation was a matter of great importance. By looking over his books for a series of years he could show a very great difference in production from a difference of seasons in this respect. He remembered one year producing forty-nine bushels to the acre and the following year sixty-two and a half bushels, though some of the fields sown the second year were not fresh nor extra worked in any way, and after four crops—one of hemp and three of corn—the four crops of corn being as heavy as any he had raised, averaging about sixty eight and a half bushels. He subsoils with clover root. Toward the end of our course subsoiling is more necessary than after clover. Dreds fall drouth more for wheat when it has to be put in a dry soil; then subsoiling may be more necessary. The properties taken from the atmosphere by good soil will, of themselves, sometimes dissolve the humus; but first rains are always most powerful for irrigation, especially if accompanied by lightning and thunder.

In reply to Dr. Leavitt, Mr. B. added: He was certain he had seen it on record that "in a very rich soil, abounding with humus, this, combining with carbonic of the atmosphere, actually produces water."

Dr. Leavitt said: Where the atmosphere circulates through the soil it will condense the water and will thus produce it where under drainage prevails. Air gets in after the displacement of the water from the surface, and will thus produce water. And thus also a surplus to-day will not be so to-morrow. Has doubts whether the simple action of the humus upon the carbon of the atmosphere would actually produce water; much would depend upon temperature. He would call attention to one point, the nutritive substance in the waters which make them dark in our water courses. There may be something of this when it descends in thunder showers, but take this water as it comes from the soil—that is the point which he considered most important. Those dark waters are loaded with the fatness of the earth. There is more or less floating matter in the atmosphere, which is taken away by the first rain, and so of the clearness of our streams after the flood, but the first dark waters are always fruitful.

An interesting side discussion intervened upon subsoil plowing and under-drainage, but as it trenches upon this, which soon comes up as a separate subject, no note was taken of it.

The question for discussion next meeting will be "Ice-houses, the kind of house, and whether above or below ground, open or close, made of filling, etc."

The meeting was, on motion, adjourned till Saturday next. G. DUNN, Sec'y.

☞ The ministerial sensation of Boston, just now, is the new pastor of the Park street church, the successor of the Rev. A. D. Stone. The Rev. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Yale College a few years ago, and still on the sunny side of thirty. He dresses with great precision and is anything but clerical in his personal appearance. In his pulpit exercises he is decidedly original, and his auditors were slightly startled the other Sunday, when he prayed that the Lord would "bless the middle-aged females in the congregation whose youthful hopes had been disappointed."

THE COURTS.

End of the Hoover Bedstead Indictment.

An Architectural Suit in the Court of Common Pleas.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

Bridget Kelly, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $200 for six months.

Rule ordered against the managers and superintendent of the House of Refuge, to show why they disobeyed a mandate of this Court for the release of John Huber—returnable Thursday.

George Almeyer, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; fine of $50 confessed.

Arthur Murphy, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

John Murray, drunkenness; discharged on promise of future good behavior.

Thomas Hurst, abuse of his family; $100 to answer Tuesday morning.

Wm. Hall, vagrancy; $100 to answer.

Alfred Tooney, Thomas McCarty, and Sebastian Duny, disorderly conduct; forfeiture of bond and capias as to McCarty, and the others fined $3 each.

Henry Kamm, Gus. Rosenberg, and Phil. Reitz (small boys), disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Osborne, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Wm. Shannon, drunkenness; fined $3.

Joseph Bigley, drunkenness; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Mary Simmons, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

John Blancagniel, colored, drunk and disorderly and beating his wife; $15 fine and $500 for twelve months.

Anderson McBoyer, colored, suspected felon; $100 for six months.

Thomas Garrety, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Herman Prieshoff, drunk and disorderly and indecent exposure of his person; fined $20.

Richard T. Yarber, stealing a horse from J. J. Green, in Henry county; continued until Wednesday, and defendant held in $400.

James Dacres, stealing $10, a watch and hat from G. W. Lyon; held in $200 to be of good behavior.

Dan Kellar, cutting and wounding Charles Slinger with intent to kill; $400 to answer Tuesday week.

Wm. Kates, colored, bigamy; $500 for his appearance on Tuesday.

Sarah Foster and Louisa Hudd, stealing $200 from Frank Bligh; continued until Wednesday.

Hoover Bauer, stealing clothing from Philip Kewitz; continued until Wednesday.

Frank Ulrich, a lunatic, ordered to be sent to the Asylum at Hopkinsville.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The indictment against Lewis Hoover was dismissed.

J. M. Vetter, Esq., an attorney of this court, was appointed by the Judge interpreter.

In the case of Alex. Spillman a motion for a new trial was made and grounds filed.

Commonwealth against Richard Stockdale, indicted for obtaining property under false pretenses. The accused having pleaded not guilty, a jury was impaneled, who having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel retired to consider of their verdict. The jury were however unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

The case was then continued and the accused admitted to bail.

The indictment against M. O'Day was dismissed.

Gen. Walter C. Whittaker was fined ten dollars for contempt of court.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

In the matter of L. L. Dorsey, &c., to close public road known as "Whips' Mill" road, by consent of parties the order of this court of January 25, 1869, closing said road is set aside, and said road reopened and L. L. Dorsey permitted to open gates thereon.

James Finley qualified as administrator of J. C. Place, deceased, Sarah C. Place, the widow, waiving her right to qualify, and John Jans, Jacob Briscoe, and Andrew Hoke appointed appraisers.

Sophia Emig chose J. M. Bossung as her guardian, who was appointed accordingly.

Morris A. Sachs appointed guardian of Eliza Reed and Preston Hughes.

Peter Pfeiffer qualified as administrator of Chas. Butelle.

T. Stafford, Chas. B. Seymour & W. R. Abbott sworn Attorneys of this court.

Will of W. K. Allan proven and ordered to record, and John T. Allan and A. L. Clore qualified as executors thereof.

Jos. C. Britt tendered his resignation as administrator of Lucy L. Wills, deceased, which was accepted, and Matilda Wills qualified as administratrix, with the will annexed.

Will of M. D. Robards proven and ordered, and Thomas S. Robards qualified as executor, and Wm. L. Prather, Geo. T. Vernon and Edw. Hikes appointed appraisers.

John Swindler qualified as administrator of Thomas Swindler and S. A. Gaar; James Hollis and George Smart appointed appraisers.

John Kaye qualified as administrator of Hugh Farrell and Thomas Hafer.

John Coleman qualified as guardian of Arthur Coleman.

Charles B. Seymour, D. B. Wargener and D. W. Armstrong qualified as notaries public.

The application of Henry Marselle for a license to keep a tavern on the Salt river road was heard and argued, and license granted him.

Will of Geo. Ansort proven.

An inventory and appraisement and sale bill of Jeremiah Blankenbaker's estate was filed and ordered to record.

An inventory and appraisement of estate of Mary Boyer filed and ordered to record.

The following settled accounts were returned and laid over thirty days for exceptions:

W. R. Lakeman, executor of Soloman Wills.

John H. Graham, administrator of E. P. Quigley.

J. W. Williamson, administrator of Levi Williamson.

The following settled accounts heretofore filed were examined, approved of, and ordered to record:

Susan Wharton, executrix of Sam. Warton and guardian of Lucy and Anna E. Wharton.

Sylvester Davis, guardian of Elizabeth Davis.

Theophilus Conrad, guardian of Kate and Phil. Conrad.

Ann Smith, administratrix of M. Oermody.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Stancliffe & Vogdes against Henry C. McDowell. The plaintiffs are well known architects of this city. They bring this suit to recover $1,112 50, balance on account for services rendered the defendant as architects in making drawings, specifications, and for superintendence of the block of stores on the corner of Fourth and Green streets, in this city, known as the "McDowell Block." They charge that McDowell agreed to pay 3½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the buildings, which was $57,800, the whole account being $2,167 50, of which $1,112 50 is still unpaid and owing by McDowell.

McDowell, in his answer, admits employing Stancliffe & Vogdes as architects to make drawings and specifications for him. He states that it was agreed that Stancliffe & Vogdes were to receive 1½ per cent. on the estimated cost for making the design and specifications, and 2½ per cent. for their constant and thorough superintendence of the erection of the buildings. He states that Stancliffe & Vogdes assured him the buildings would not cost over $35,000, and that upon this assurance he determined to build. That he discovered, when too late to stop the work, that the buildings would cost far more than what Stancliffe & Vogdes stated they would; that he would not have built, had he known the cost; that he had to go in debt by reason of the cost exceeding the estimate of the plaintiffs; and that the estimate was incorrectly and erroneously made by Stancliffe & Vogdes, in order that they might obtain employment and induce him to build; that the buildings exceeded more than double the estimate; that the plaintiffs had not faithfully performed their duties; that Stancliffe was incompetent, and that Vogdes did not give his constant attention and superintend the buildings; that, by reason of their inefficiency and gross neglect, the buildings cost ten thousand dollars more than they otherwise would. He further denies having agreed to pay more than $1,250 for their services, and states they were worth nothing to him; that Vogdes left the city soon after the building was commenced, and that he (McDowell), in consequence, had to stay in the city and attend to the work himself; that he had expected to leave the city.

He further states that the buildings were completed much later than agreed upon; that he sustained damages by reason of all this in the sum of $3,000, and makes this a counter claim against plaintiffs. He also claims a recovery of $1,055 which he paid plaintiffs on account of their services.

Stancliffe & Vogdes reply denying all this, and that the excess over the estimate was caused by alterations made in the design by McDowell, who, however, states that the alterations did not cost more than $3,500. A jury was impanelled and a portion of the evidence heard. The case will be resumed to-day.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Wm. Brown, Esq., was sworn in as an attorney of this court.

A number of stills, a lot of tobacco and about fifty barrels of whisky were condemned as forfeited to the United States for violations of the internal revenue laws. No defense was made in the cases.

The grand jury is still in session.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Day vs. Cloe, &c., Harrison; reversed.

Osborne vs. Martin's administrator, Floyd; reversed.

Peters, guardian, et al, vs. Conway, Caldwell; reversed.

Vories, &c., vs. Stout, Lewis; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Vaughan vs. Walters, Pike;

Dills, Jr., vs. Chaney, Pike;

Dills, Jr., vs. Cecil, Pike;

Proctor, &c., vs. Brickie, &c., Fleming;

Vanpelt, &c., vs. Hodge, &c., Livingston;

Slater vs. Sherman, Jefferson;

Kyle's administrator vs. Kuykendall and wife, Fulton;

Darse vs. Long, Fulton;

Millett, &c., vs. Millett, for use, &c., Fulton;

Everett, &c., vs. Anderson, administrator, &c., Fulton;

Finch & Co. vs. Miller, Gardner & Co., Fulton;

Owens vs. Bondurant, Fulton; submitted on briefs.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, February 16.

On Sunday the steamer Richmond took a shipment of four hundred and twenty horses from our wharf.

On Sunday night a house on the Budd road, two miles south of the city, was destroyed by fire.

McCord and Bradley's woolen mills, the largest in the State, will commence operations in this city soon.

Roberts Chapel in this city has received proposals from Indianapolis builders for the erection of a new church.

A musical association is being organized and will have its place of meeting at De Pauw College chapel. Capt. Gifford has the matter in charge.

The Indiana Conference M. E. Sunday School Convention will hold its next meeting at Washington, Indiana, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of May next.

The stock market of New Albany has been active during the past week, with a good demand. Common horses range from $40 to $80 per head, and fine from $150 to $400.

On Sunday, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., a thief entered the premises of Decatur Jocelyn, during the absence of the family, and helped himself to $20 worth of clothing.

A thieving crowd of mischievous little rascals have been for some time past stealing iron at night time from the Ohio Falls Iron Works, and breaking the windows with rocks. The police were after them last night.

A railroad meeting was held on Saturday night in the interest of the proposed air-line road to St. Louis, with a feeder running off from Dubois county to Vincennes. About $25,000 stock was pledged.

A special called meeting of the City Council was held in the Council chamber on Saturday night, on the call of the Special Committee, to whom were referred the subject of repairing the steam fire engine, Washington. The Council being assembled, the committee stated that it would be necessary to have a new boiler put in the engine, and asked instructions as to what should be done in the premises. The matter was finally referred to the Fire Committee, together with Mayor Hart, with full power to act.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present—Mayor Hart and Aldermen Bradley, Busby, Brown, Cannon, Dorst, Fox, Hubbert, Jackson, Webster, St. John, and Winstandley.

A communication from Alderman St. John called attention of the City Council to the fact that John B. Ford & Co., are inclosing 30 or 40 feet of Water street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, leaving a narrow road, and with the constant washing of the bank, the street would soon be entirely destroyed. Referred to the City Engineer.

The Street Commissioner asked 800 perch of rock to repair the following streets: Upper Fifth street, between Main and Water streets; Water street, from Pearl up to Fifth street; Market street, between Pearl and Bank and between Upper Third and Fourth. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Alderman St. John recommended that a committee be appointed to inquire into the necessity and practicability of building a new bridge across Falling Run, on State street, and to examine the condition of the present bridge. Concurred in, and Messrs. Jackson, Buzby, and Webster appointed as a special committee to act in the premises.

The following accounts were allowed: Kork, Hoffer & Co., $22 35; Cline & Nance, $48 25; Andreas Danz, $8 21; Sheriff Fullenlove, $19 80; John Neubauer, $6 10.

Samuel Sisloff, City Weigher, reported collection during the last quarter $57 60.

Robert Beeler's quarterly report shows the market-house revenue to be $602 14.

Mayor Hart reported the revenue of the city court for the past quarter to be $102 90.

The gas bill for January, $293 67, was allowed.

Alderman Cannon moved that Ben. J. Roger and Wm. H. Lansford be allowed $62 50 for extra services as policemen from Oct. 1, 1868, to Feb. 15, 1869. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported on the matter of the obstruction of Sealer street by the Cemetery in favor of removing the fence back to its proper place. Report concurred in.

Fifteen dollars was appropriated to repair the culvert on Water street, between Seventh and Eighth.

The Committee on the Fire Department recommended the purchase of 1,000 feet of leather hose, and the building of a public cistern at the intersection of Pearl and Market streets. The report was adopted as to the cistern, but Spring street, opposite the county jail, was chosen as the location.

Alderman Dorst moved the bids be advertised for for the building of two cisterns, one on West Union and one on Spring street, between State and Pearl streets. Adopted.

Alderman Winstandley moved to amend the report in regard to the hose so as to read 500 feet. Adopted.

Alderman St. John offered a resolution making the number of day police only two. Referred to the Committee on police.

A proposition was made to authorize the Mayor to insure the graveyard for three years, and thereby save $15, instead of insuring annually. On this vast appropriation Ald. Winstandly made three speeches, Ald. Fox two, Ald. Hubbard one, and the board generally took part in the debate. Ald. St. John gave a mathematical calculation showing how the insurance company would make more money on the three years policy. The vote was taken ordering insurance for one year and carried; a division was called for, and finally insurance for one year was ordered.

Adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 16.

During the week just passed 2,523 bales of cotton were shipped North over the Jeffersonville road.

James W. House, a one-armed ex-Federal soldier, is an applicant for the postoffice at this place.

In our report of the infanticide case we meant to cast no asperison on Justice Saunders. Simple, even-handed justice was dealt out to the defendant.

John S. Hall and Thomas Carse will be ordained as elders of the Presbyterian church, in this city, next Sunday morning. Rev. Thomas S. Crow will officiate in the ceremonies.

Rev. Mr. Hays, of Louisville, is at Charlestown, in charge of a protracted meeting in the Presbyterian church. There have been quite a number of accessions to the church.

The Senate investigating committee, appointed to look into the matters of the State Prison South, will arrive at Jeffersonville to-day. Charges have been preferred against the Prison Directors.

Justice J. T. Saunders is not a candidate for the Mayoralty. Should the City Council create the office of City Judge he will doubtless ask the suffrage of his fellow-citizens for that position.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, for the past fifteen years a resident of this city, died early yesterday morning. He was a bachelor, and leaves about twenty thousand dollars. His brother is the only relative living in this part of the country. It is believed the Catholic Church will inherit a large part of his fortune.

On Sunday evening about dark a vicious horse kicked the son of Mr. Drexler, a little boy about nine years old, striking him on the top of the forehead, tearing the scalp all the way round the head, with the exception of two or three inches, just enough to keep the scalp from being taken entirely off. The accident happened at Mr. Drexler's house, three miles out on the Utica road. The poor little fellow was brought to the city, and the scalp was sewed to its proper position by Dr. Goodwin.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1869.

The local money market exhibited no features to-day indicative of change in financial affairs. The complaint of tightness is very general. The outflow of currency South is in excess of collections and remittances, the consequence being a scarcity of currency, and the inability of banks to do little more than supply the wants of their regular customers, outside paper being compelled to find tenders elsewhere, and to submit to high rates of interest. The regular banks are charging 9 to 12 per cent., and private banking houses 12 to 15, and in the outside markets the range is from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month.

Eastern exchange is offering in excess of the demand, and rates to-day ruled at ⅛ discount buying to par selling.

The New York gold market opened to-day at 135¼ and at 4 P. M. closed at the same figures. The present tendency of foreign exchange is said to be strongly in favor of a decline, yet there are parties carrying large amounts of gold bought at higher figures, and their resistance is a strong check upon any downward inclination of the market, and the New York market is reported largely oversold. Loans were reported to-day at 6c and sterling exchange 109¼@110¼.

Transactions in this market are without special importance, though offerings are liberal of both gold and silver.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, furnish the following quotations, as also of Government bonds, local stocks and bonds:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134⅛	135¼
Silver ⅜s and ¼s	126⅛	
Silver dimes	124⅛	

The 10:25 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the New York market for government bonds strong. The 2:25 P. M. dispatch reported the market excited, with a sharp advance on all descriptions. The remarkable firmness of the European markets keep the exportable issues very strong, while the issues confined to the home market are sustained by an active demand from the banks and financial institutions.

The market here is in active sympathy with New York, and prices have correspondingly advanced, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Five-twenties 1881	114¼	115¼
Five-twenties 1862	115	116
Five-twenties 1864	111¾	112¼
Five-twenties 1865	112¾	113¼
Five-twenties (new) 1865	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties 1867	110¾	111¼
Five-twenties 1868	110¾	111¼
Ten-forties	109¼	110¼

The following indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	114	114¼	115¼	1	..
5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼	116	1½	..
5-20s of 1864	111¼	111¼	112¼	1	..
5-20s of 1865	112¼	112¼	113¼	¾	..
5-20s of 1865, new	110	110¼	111¼	1¼	..
5-20s of 1867	110¼	110¼	111¼	1¼	..
5-20s of 1868	110¼	110¼	111¼	1¼	..
10-40s	109¼	109¼	110¼	¾	..

LOCAL STOCKS—There was a moderate business transacted in local securities to-day and prices are well sustained but quotably unchanged.

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113¾	@114¼
National bank, second	97	@ 98
National bank, Planters'	97	@ 98¼
National bank, city	102	@103
Bank of Kentucky	91¼	@ 92¼
Bank of Louisville	97	@ 98
Merchants' bank	114	@115¼
Commercial bank	83	@ 85
Northern bank	110	@112
Citizens' bank	100	@110
People's bank	102	@103¼
Mechanic's bank	99	@100
Western Financial Corporation bank	73	@ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	101	@102
Security bank	105	@106
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@110
Farmers' bank	90	@ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120	@121
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99	@100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	63	@ 65
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. Railroad	45	@ 50
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	63¾	@ 64¼

BONDS.

City for street improvements	74	@ 77
City for bounty	78¼	@ 79¼
City for school purposes	79¼	@ 80¼
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	80	@ 81
City for Lou. and Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	79	@ 80
City (L. E.)	78¼	@ 79
City for wharf (old)	81	@ 83
City for wharf (new)	79	@ 80
City for waterworks (old)	78	@ 79
City for waterworks (new)	77¼	@ 78¼
Waterworks bond	79	@ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	90	@ 91
Canal bond (second issue)	83	@ 85
Canal bond (third issue)	80	@ 81
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77	@ 78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99	@100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90	@ 91
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (old)	83	@ 84
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (new)	83	@ 84
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84	@ 85
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	84	@ 85
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. Branch)	84	@ 85
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Branch)	84	@ 85
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (cons'd mort'g)	80	@ 81
City for Elizabeth'n & Paducah R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKS—The New York stock market is undergoing but slight quotable change.

The following is an exhibit of prices of leading stocks since Thursday last:

	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.
N. Y. Central	163⅞	[illegible]	162⅞
Erie	[illegible]	36¼	38
Reading	94¼	94	93¼
Michigan Southern	91	94	94
Clev. and Pittsburg	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chic. and R. I.	131	131¼	130¼
Chic. and N. W. Com.	83¼	84	83¼
do preferred	91¼	92¼	91¼
Fort Wayne	117¼	118¼	118¼
Western Union Tel.	37¾	37¾	37

COMMERCIAL.

The weather since Saturday has assumed a temperature more seasonable than has been experienced for several weeks; the atmosphere is bracing without being inclement, and though the necessity for overcoats is not to be disregarded the weather on the whole is favorable for business, and the principal thoroughfare presented to-day an encouragingly active appearance. Receipts of merchandise are large, and the volume of trade is fully up to the expectations of dealers. The excitement in the sugar market has not abated, and prices are still advancing. The New Orleans dispatch to-day reported the demand fair and prices firm; common, 10¾@11c; prime, 14¼@14½c; yellow, 15¼c. Molasses—Demand fair and prices firm; prime, 72@75c.

The 4 P. M. New York dispatch quotes the sugar market less active, but prices maintained; Cuba 12¼@14¼c; Porto Rico 14@15¼c; refined soft 17¼@17¾c; hards 18¼@18¾c.

The Louisiana crop of sugar now being marketed amounts to about 100,000 hhds. Of this it is estimated that about 20,000 hhds are now in first hands. Advices from Cuba are of a character to create the gravest apprehensions in regard to the supplies from that island, and holders have advanced prices in consequence, and the probabilities are that a still further advance will be established. Molasses and sirups are in active sympathy with sugars, and prices have correspondingly advanced.

There was a slightly better feeling in flour today though quotations are unchanged. There is nothing of special importance in grain, though dealers are purchasing corn more liberally and are offering 50c per bushel at points on railroad and river. The provision market was quiet today, though a fair demand on orders was reported.

Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of Saturday, say:

The movements of the market since the opening of the year, whilst demonstrating that the average of prices is decidedly upward, are marked by irregularities—occasional if not periodical reactions—seemingly as if they had but rested after extraordinary exertions only to regain strength as a means of going still higher. These fluctuations have been so closely observed, as well understood, that they have become sources of profit to vigilant operators, who have usually been buyers in the after part and sellers in the fore part of the week, and it looks now as if these alterations would be continued until the culminating point in May, when hog products will be brought more directly in competition with Texas beef, fresh meats, fish and vegetables. In the meantime the consumption promises to be large, more especially in the Southern States, in the lumber regions, and on the plains of the West, in each of which there is unprecedented activity, if not unusual prosperity. This is particularly the case in the Southern States, where, happily, planters have rarely had so much money or were so fully impressed with the necessity of liberal feeding as the means of securing good crops. As it has been here so it appears to have been at Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, the great producing districts of the West. A strong, if not a speculative movement in the early days of the week, a dull, if not a declining one in the latter; and yet there has been no subsidence in the demand from consumers, which, under the circumstances, has been extraordinary, and for bacon, especially, frequently beyond the capacity of smokers to deliver. At New Orleans there has been a better market than during any preceding week, but at the close, as in Baltimore and New York, there is seeming weakness, without material concessions in prices, or any earnest solicitude to force sales; thus evidencing that at all the leading distributing points, as in the largest consuming districts, there is a conviction in the minds of intelligent operators that supplies, as compared with the requirements, are short, and will be taken before the season is over at whatever price may be assessed upon them.

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market opened with a fair degree of animation, and sales are liberal at prices that have ruled for some time. We quote at $4 50 for common to $6 50 for prime, and $7@7 50 for choice to extra choice northern varieties.

BEANS—Prices are unchanged, with moderate receipts and a moderate demand. Prime navy command $2@2 25 per bushel on arrival, and are selling from store at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 32@33c for good to prime.

BUTTER—Is in fair request under liberal receipts, but prices are about the same. We quote country at 20@25c, Western Reserve 35@40c and New York at 45@48c.

BATTING—Is in good demand at slightly advanced rates. We quote: Maysville No. 1 and Cannelton batting at 31@35c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is in good request and scarce. We quote at $175@200 per ton.

COTTON YARNS—Are in fair demand, and firm at quotations. We quote standard yarns at 21@23c for No. 500, 19@21c for No. 600, and 17@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held ½c higher.

CARPET CHAIN—Is steady at 44@45c for white, and 50@55c for colored.

CANDLEWICK—We have no change to report; sales are made at 44@46c per pound.

CORNMEAL—Bolted is steady at 75@80c per bu, loose; kiln dried we quote at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices have advanced under advices of scarcity in Ohio. We quote Western Reserve factory at 23@25c. Western Reserve and Hamburg at 21@22c; New York factory at 23@24c; English dairy at 22@23c; pine-apple at 27@28c.

CANDLES—The market is steady with a fair demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23¼@24½c; 13-oz at 19@20c; 12-oz at 17¼@18¼c; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm and in active demand. We quote on arrival: Apples 9½@10½c; quarter peaches 12@13c; peaches 15@16c; peeled peaches 23@25c per lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand, with sales to-day at 18c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Is steady, and dealers are paying $2 25 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are steady at 75c per lb for prime, and 70@73c for fair to good.

FURS—Are steady and, receipts find quick sale at full prices. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@50c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 15@20c; deer, per lb, at 25@30c.

GINSENG—Is unchanged, and prices range from 70@75c, with occasional transactions at a slight advance for desirable lots.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet and dull, with a light demand. We quote at 20c in bales and 22@23c for reserved.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in fair request and steady. We quote 2¼-bushel at 53@55c; 2-bushel at 45@47c; 3-bushel at 61@65c.

HAY—The market is firm, with sales of 75 bales reported from store at $19, and small sales on wharf at $18@18 50 per ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, with sales at $5 50@6 per bbl.

HIDES—Are firm and in active demand. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 21@22½c; sheep (wool on) 40@80c.

HOPS—Are dull and nominal at from 10 to 25c per lb, according to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is firm and more than usually active. The new tax law goes into operation to-morrow, when all old tobacco on hand which has paid taxes must pay again. We quote:

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05	@1 15
Virginia fine bright	95	@1 05
Virginia medium bright	75	@ 80
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	62½	@ 65
Virginia fine light pressed, & 13-0 inch	1 05	@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85	@ 95
Virginia fancy roll and twist	1 00	@1 25
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00	@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	75	@ 85
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60	@ 70
Kentucky common, lbs, sound	55	@ 63
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & ¼s, br't	62½	@ 75
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 10s, med	55	@ 65
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs & long 10s	60	@ 65
Kentucky navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65	@ 75
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65	@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40	@

SMOKING.

Gold Leaf	90	@
Favorite	90	@
No Name	65	@
Bach Derling	65	@
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	65	@ 70
Fruits and Flowers, in square	75	@ 80
Lone Jack	1 40	@1 45
Andy Johnson	75	@ 80
Big Lick, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb pkgs	75	@ 80
Uncle Bob Lee	85	@ 90
Brown Dick	75	@ 80

NAILS—Are firm with an upward tendency, at $4 40@4 75 per keg for 10d in 100-keg and jobbing lots.

OFFAL—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote bran $17@18; shorts $21@22; ship stuff $23@25; middlings $32@33 per ton; feed meal $28@33 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair request at quotations. We quote at $4 50@5, with occasional sales at $5 50 per bbl.

OILS—Are firm, with a good demand for lard and linseed. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@39c; benzine at 15@20c. We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 70@1 75.

POTATOES—The market is quiet. We quote peachblows and russets in round lots at $2 25@2 50, and in jobbing lots at $2 40@2 75.

SEED POTATOES—Are steady. Dealers quote as follows: pinkeye $5 00@5 50; white sprout $4 50@5; early Goodrich $4 50@5 00; Cuscoe $4@4 50; Michigan peachblow $2 65@3 15; Buckeye $4@4 50; Neshannock $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—Are in fair demand at 7@8c, according to quality.

RAGS—Are firm at 5@5½c for mixed and white cotton.

RICE—Is in fair demand at 10@11c for Louisiana.

SEEDS—The market is decidedly active and dealers are making liberal sales. We quote red clover at $10 15@10 35; sapling clover at $14 50@15 per bushel; timothy $3 60@3 75; orchard grass $1 75@2 00; red top $1 60@1 75; Ky. blue grass $2 60@2 75; extra $3 75@4; millet $2 10@2 25; Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25; hemp seed $2@2 25; spring wheat $3 15@2 35; onion sets, white skin, $11@12; yellow $7 50@8; top $6@6 25; spring barley $2 75@2 85; white oats 85@95c; black oats 95c@$1 05.

SOAP—The market is steady, and we quote German No. 1 at 9@9½c, No. 2 at 8½@9c, rosin at 6½@7c, and palm at 7½@8c.

STRAW—Receipts are moderate and prices steady. Dealers are selling oat straw from store at $14@14 50 per ton.

SALT—Stocks are ample to supply the demand. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $3 30@3 50 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls, $2 65@2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½@50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TIN PLATE—Is firm. We quote I C at $14 50 per box.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Dealers are paying 11@11½c for tallow, and 11@13c for grease.

WOOL—Receipts are light and prices entirely nominal. We quote unwashed nominal at 30@35c, and tub washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is steady at 95@96c tax paid, and rectified at $1@1 25 per gallon, according to proof.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market for sugars continues active and excited, and prices are still advancing. We note sales to-day 33 hhds N. O. sugar at prices ranging at 13c for common, 14c for fair, and 14¼@16c for prime to choice, and 50 boxes white Havanna on private terms. We quote N. O. in lots to the trade at 14@16c for fair to prime, 16¼@17c in hhds and bbls, by jobbers; Demarara 16@17c; hard standard 19½@20½c, A, B S, extra C S, and circle C S from 17@18c; yellow sugars at 16@18c.

MOLASSES—Is still very firm. We quote at 78@80c in lots, to the trade, and 85@90c in barrels and half barrels, in jobbing lots. Molasses sirups at 85@95c; sugar sirups at 80c@$1; sugar drips at $1 20@1 30 in bbls, and $1 30@1 40 in small packages.

COFFEE—The market is steady and the demand good; sales amount to 330 bags; various grades within range of our figures—19@24½c. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 20c to [illegible] choice, 26@26½c; Laguayra, 24@25c; Java, [illegible]

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was quiet, though a moderate demand on orders was reported. The inactivity which has characterized the market for several days has had no effect in weakening the confidence of holders in the future of prices, who are unwilling to make concessions, and are not pressing stocks. It is quite probable the present lull will continue during the month, but quotations in advance of the highest prices yet obtained it is believed will rule before the middle of March.

PORK—The market was quiet to-day and no sales of importance are reported. We quote at $33@33 50 for mess, city packed.

BACON—Sales to-day aggregate 62 casks; shoulders, 14¼@15c; clear ribbed sides, 17¼@18c; clear sides, 18¼@18½c; sugar cured fancy hams at 19½c.

BULK MEATS—Sales reported amount to 36 casks. Shoulders, 12¼@12c; clear ribbed sides, 16¼@17c; clear sides, 17¼@17½c.

LARD—Sales of 20 tierces reported at 20½c. Kegs, 21½@22c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market for flour opened to-day without special change since last week, though there was a shade more vitality to-day. The sales reported amount to 525 bbls, various grades. We quote: Fine, $5@5 50; superfine, $5 75@6 25; extra, $6 75@7; extra family, $7 25@7 75; A No. 1, $8 25@8 50; fancy, $9 50@11. Rye flour is unchanged at $7 50@8.

GRAIN—The week has commenced with a fair show of business. Sales reported include 1,000 bushels wheat at $1 30; 1,600 bushels corn, on Cumberland river, at 48c, sacks included; 400 bushels [illegible] at 65c; 600 bushels oats at 65@66c in bulk; 600 bushels malt at $2 [illegible] for spring and fall. We quote black or white seed oats at 73@80c, sacks included; feed oats at 68@70c from store, 60@65c on arrival. Wheat at $1 [illegible] for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 50c on wharf, and 55@58c from store; shelled corn 53c on wharf, and 65@70c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 [illegible] from store; and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2@2 25 for spring, [illegible] for fall. Canada malt $2 30@2 50, and $1 50@1 70 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 50@2 75; spring No. 2 $1 60@1 75; No. 1 $2; fall $2@2 10.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day was inactive, advices from New York and Liverpool being unfavorable, and the views of buyers and sellers were apart. The 2:05 P. M. New York dispatch reported sales 1,300 bales low middling at 28¼c; middlings 29¼c. The market quiet and weak. The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported that the market closed dull; sales 8,000 bales, uplands at 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d.

At the regular auction sale to-day 96 bales were offered, but no sales reported. We note sale 40 bales good style low middling at 23c. The market is quoted as follows:

Middling	28c
Low middling	27½c
Good ordinary	27c

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day firm with liberal offerings for Monday. Receipts are coming forward liberally and sales occurred at all the houses except the Planters'. We reproduce previous quotations as still fairly representing the market, remarking that all desirable qualities bring full prices.

		Clarksville and Western District.
Light planters' lugs	$4 50@ 6 50	$6 00@ 7 50
Low and mid. leaf	7 00@ 9 50	8 00@11 00
Good leaf	10 50@12 00	12 00@14 00
Fine and choice leaf	13 00@15 00	14 00@17 00

The Pickett house sold to-day 35 hhds, at $3 for trash to $11 25 for Hart county medium leaf. The Farmers' house sold 5 hhds at $5 60 for lugs to $15 for medium leaf. The Ninth street house sold 22 hhds at $3 55 for trash to $11 75 for shipping leaf. The Louisville house sold 8 hhds at $4 70 for trashy lugs to $20 50 for Ballard county manufacturing wrapper. The Boone house sold 13 hhds at $6 for lugs to $12 for shipping leaf.

The sales amounted to 83 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds, and bids ranged as follows:

1 hhd at $20 50, 1 at $15, 1 at $13 75, 2 at $12, 4 at $11@11 75, 8 at $10@10 75, 9 at $9@9 80, 7 at $8@8 75, 7 at $7@7 55, 9 at $6@6 95, 14 at $5@5 90, 14 at $4 15@4 95, and 6 at $3@3 90.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle to-day has been about equal to the demand. There were sold to-day 165 head, and only about 20 head left over unsold. Prices remain unchanged. Sales range at from 5½ to 6¼c for best grades of butchers' stuff; 4¼@5¼c for good; 3½@4¼c for fair, and 3@3¼c for common stock. Good and choice shipping cattle sell at 6@7¼c.

HOGS—The market has been well supplied, consisting mostly of ordinary and fair stock, and prices have declined fully 50c per 100 lbs. Sales range at 11@12c for well fatted, heavy hogs; 10@10¾c for fair, and 8½@9¼c for light stock hogs.

SHEEP—The supply has been light and demand fair. Heavy choice shipping sell at 5@5½c, and ordinary and fair butchers' stuff 3@4¼c.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales at the sale stable of D. W. Jenkins, corner of Fifth and Green streets, Monday, February 15, 1869.

Pair mules, $211; bay mare, $35; bay horse, $40; large bay mule, $11 50; sorrel mare, $75; bay horse, $130 50; large sorrel mule, $120 50; sorrel horse, $70; gray mule, $72; sorrel mare, $104; bay horse, [illegible]; sorrel mare, $19 50; sorrel horse, $65; pair brown horses, $290. Shipments South, 58 head stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 15—P. M.

Money easier and without special feature: call loans 6@7 per cent., and prime paper 7@8 per cent.

Sterling is demoralized by a large supply against heavy shipments of bonds and other securities; quoted at 9¼@9½ for 60 days and 9¾ for sight bills.

Gold almost stationary. At one time there was considerable animation on the receipt of dispatches that the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $20,000,000 would be introduced in the House today, and the market fell ½, but it soon recovered; opened at 135¼, advanced to 135¾, fell to 135, and closed at 135¼@135⅜.

The clearances to-day were $41,000,000.

The imports for the week were $1,000,000.

Governments are again excited and higher, under foreign advices and the belief that Grant's speech will have a beneficial effect abroad. Arrangements have been made for having the '67s called in London upon the passage by the Senate of the bill closing up loans, of which there seems little question. Prices advanced during the morning ¼@½ per cent., but at the afternoon call ¼@¾ of the advance was lost. The '62s had touched 116 and the '67s 111¾. The market is excited.

Coupons '81	115¼@115¾	Coupons '67	111¼@111⅜
'62	115¾@115⅞	'68	111¼@111⅜
'64	112¼@112⅜	Ten-forties	110¼@110⅜
'65	113¼@113⅜		
new	111¼@111⅜		

State bonds are without special feature.

Missouri	87¼@88	Virginia	61¼@62
New Tenn	66¼@67	Louisiana is 6s	65 @
North Carolina	61¼@62		

The stock market during the morning was dull and without special feature, but was steady at firm. At the regular Board there was a fractional decline throughout the list, except Chicago and Alton, which rose to 160, on small sales, and Northwestern preferred, which rose to 93¼@93½. The market was firmer at the second Board, but later it was again dull and a trifle lower, Chicago and Alton losing more than its advance; the general market closing, however, quite steady.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	37 @ 37¾	Do preferred	77 @ 78
Wells & Fargo	31¼@ 31½	St. Paul	69 @ 69¼
Amer. Ex.	41 @ 41¼	Do preferred	81 @ 81¼
Adams	58¼@ 58½	Fort Wayne	118¼@118½
Merch's U Ex	18¼@ 19	Ohio & Miss.	35¼@ 35½
Quicksilver	23 @ 23¼	Michigan Cent	118¼@119
Canton	62 @ 62½	Michigan Sou.	93¼@ 93½
Pacific Mail	108¼@108½	Illinois Cen.	138¼@139
Mariposa	[illegible]	Cleve. and Pitts.	91¼@ 91½
Western U Tel.	37¼@ 37½	Clev. and Tol.	98¼@ 98½
Hartford and E.	21¼@ 22	Rock Island	130¼@130½
Mariposa	9¼@ 9½	Northwestern	83¼@ 83½
Do preferred	25 @ 25¼	Do preferred	93¼@ 93½
N. Y. Central	162¼@162½	C. C. and I. C.	93¼@ 93½
Erie	38 @ 38¼	Toledo, Wab.	67 @ 67¼
Hudson	136 @ 136¼	Alton and T. H.	43 @ 44
Harlem	133 @ 134	Lake Shore	105¼@105½
Reading	93¼@ 93½	Mil. and Pr. du C.	[illegible]
Terre Haute	43 @ 44	Mo. and Cin. pfd.	38 @ 40
Do preferred	71 @ 72	St. Joseph	110 @ 111
Wabash	[illegible]	C. Canal	[illegible]

Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmalee 38. Copper at Boston—Calumet 35; Copper Falls 16; Franklin 18½; Hecla 70; Hancock 4; Minnesota 3; Quincy 30.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day ... $862,981
Payments ... 1,186,657
Balance ... 87,818,217

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 15—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and ½c lower; sales 1,800 bales at 29½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,658 bbls and 1,267 bags; market dull and declining; sales 4,800 bbls at $5 65@6 40 for superfine State and Western; $6 90@7 15 for extra State; $6 75@7 10 for extra Western, $7 10@7 90 for white wheat extra; $7 75@8 75 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 80 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $6@7 75.

CORNMEAL—Heavy; sales 200 bbls choice Western at $4 25.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 30,079 bush; market dull and 1c@2c lower; sales 34,000 bush at $1 50@1 60 for No 2 spring in store and delivered; $2 13½ for white Michigan. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull and drooping. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 2,122 bush; market dull and about 1c lower; sales 34,000 bush at 92@95c for new mixed Western, 95c for new yellow. Oats dull and heavy; sales 3,254 bush; sales 68,000 bush at 75c for Western in store, and 77c for do afloat.

Wheat	3,413,594
Corn	1,507,536
Oats	3,029,280
Rye	217,111
Barley	1,586,302
Malt	285,289
Peas	57,197

GROCERIES—Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; sales 250 bags Laguyra at 15@17½c gold. Sugar firm and quiet, with light offerings; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 12½@13¼c; 150 boxes Havana, and 90 hhds Brazil, both on private terms. Molasses active, excited and higher; sales 200 hhds Cuba, [illegible]; 300 hhds Barbadoes at 53c; also 150 bbls New Orleans at 80c@85c.

OIL—Linseed quiet at $1 00@1 05.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 22¼c for crude, and 37¼c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet at 8@15c for American.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 56¼@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; sales 650 bbls at $32 87@33 for new mess; sales of 250 bbls at 29c for prime, $29@31 for prime mess; at of 750 bbls new mess, seller 6 months, at $33 25; seller to June 1 at $33 50; seller March on private terms. Beef—sales 350 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 1,450 tierces at $27@31 for prime mess and $30@33 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 110 bbls at $30@34. Cut meats steady; sales 170 pkgs at 14@14½c for shoulders, and 16@18¼c for hams. Dressed hogs dull at 13½@14¼c for Western and 14½@15c for city, chiefly 15c. Middles dull and heavy; sales 140 boxes at 15½c for Cumberland cut and 18c for long cut hams. Lard dull and heavy; sales 300 tcs at 19½@20 steam, and 20@20¼c for kettle rendered; 3,000 tcs steam, seller March, at 19¾c; also sales [illegible]

BUTTER—Quiet at 24@52c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Firm at 17@22c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and lower; engagements for 20,000 bush wheat at 5d per sail and 5½d per steam.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5@10c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and 1c lower on spring. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 80@80¼c for new mixed Western; old do-dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork; sales 250 bbls new mess at $32 50, regular. Beef rather more active, with a moderate demand. Cut meats dull and scarcely so firm. Bacon quiet and drooping. Lard quiet at 19¼@19¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 25@28c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

Beeves	5,283
Sheep and lambs	25,886
Hogs	9,666

with fair arrivals and only a moderately active demand.

CATTLE—The market for beef cattle last week was heavy and prices without quotable change, ranging from 16 to 17c. To-day the market is quiet and heavy and prices unchanged, the sales being at 16@16½c for extra. The arrivals are light, being [illegible] fair to good 14@15c, inferior to ordinary 10@13½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market is chiefly composed of common stock. To-day the arrivals are only moderate, the demand being light. The market is quiet and heavy for almost all grades. Prices ranged from 6 to 9c for common State to extra Michigan.

SWINE—Last week the arrivals were light, but notwithstanding the market was heavy and prices declined. To-day 4,000 head arrived, mostly for slaughterers. No sales were effected, and prices are nominally 11@11¾c for common to prime, dressed declined, closing at 13½@15c for Western and 14½@15c for city.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 15—P. M.

The market is inactive for most classes of cotton and woolen goods and a little depressed for fancy styles of prints, which have fallen ¼c per yard. Merrimac will also recede ½c, but most of the other printers are not disposed to make any concessions, as there is but little more [illegible] cloths sell at 9@9¼c. Pacific prints are in good request at 13½c. Heavy brown sheetings are steady at 15@16c for Augusta, Appleton and Atlantic A. Heavy brown drills are steady and in demand at 17 @17½c. Lancaster ginghams 15½c, and Glasgow 14c. Delaines in moderate request at 20c.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.

The supply of beeves is comparatively light and the quality of many droves better than usual, but the demand is quite moderate and holders are asking ¼@½c higher: sales about 400 head at 8@10c, the outside figure for choice extra.

Sheep held firmly at last week's prices. Receipts light.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 15—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern weak at 1-10 off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and a shade firmer for good to choice and dull and easy for low and medium grades; spring extras $5 87@7 25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened moderately active and a shade firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 24@1 25, No. 2 $1 17@1 17¼, closing quiet at $1 16¼@1 16½; sales this P. M. of No. 2 at $1 16½. Corn moderately active and ¼@½c higher; sales of new at 59@59½c, the grade 59½c, closing at 59@59½c for new; sales of new since 'Change at 58c. Oats dull and heavy at 53@53½c for No. 2. Rye opened firmer, but closing dull at 1½c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 17@1 18, closing at $1 19 for No. 1 bid. Barley quiet and steady at $1 30 for No. 2, closing nominally $1 30@1 33 for regular receipts of No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull and 93c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and opened lower, but subsequently a firmer feeling prevailed, and mess pork closed nominally 25c higher and lard ½c higher; sales of mess pork at $32@32 50, cash, $31 50@32 for buyer for March. Bulk meats neglected and entirely nominal. Dressed hogs quiet and tame; a few lots sold at $13 25@14 50, all round, $13@12 50 for soft and $12 75@13 75 for frozen lots, dividing on 200. Lard quiet and unchanged.

CATTLE—Beef cattle neglected and entirely nominal at $7@8 75@7 50.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—11,366 bbls flour, 38,806 bush wheat, 40,224 bush corn, 25,261 bush oats, 4,079 bush rye, 3,150 bush barley, 2,749 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—12,877 bbls flour, 32,579 bush wheat, 19,015 bush corn, 6,289 bush oats, 3,915 bush rye, 7,534 bush barley, 31,386 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 15—P. M.

TOBACCO—In good demand and unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—No transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $5 25@6 for superfine, $6@6 50 for X, $6 50@7 50 for XX, $8 50@11 50 for XXX to fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat more active and prices unchanged but [illegible] fair to strictly prime fall $1 [illegible]. Choice to fancy do $1 [illegible]; spring sold at $1 [illegible] for No 1 and $1 [illegible]. Corn dull at 78@80c. Oats steady at [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged; ranging at $1 70@2 35 for spring. Rye firm at $1 [illegible].

WHISKY—[illegible] at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $33. Bulk meats quiet and but little doing; jobbing sales made at 13½c for shoulders, [illegible] clear rib sides, [illegible] for clear sides. Bacon quiet, jobbing at 14¾c for shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib sides, [illegible] for clear sides, [illegible] for plain hams, and [illegible] for sugar cured do. Lard dull at 20c for tierces and [illegible] for kegs.

HOGS—Butchers are paying $10@11.

CATTLE—In fair local request at $3@7 gross for common to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls; wheat, [illegible] sacks; corn, 6,800 sacks; oats, 10,000 sacks; barley [illegible] sacks; rye 1,300 sacks; hogs, 300 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, February 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family $6@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; small sales at $1 60@1 70 for No 1 and 2 red winter. Corn dull at 64c. Oats firm at 66c.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Neglected; no demand and no accurate quotations can be given; mess pork held at $33, but $32 the best offer made. Bulk meats held at 13c, 13½c for shoulders and 15@15½c for sides. Bacon held at 14½c, 17c and 17½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Lard held at 19½@20c.

BUTTER—Steady at 36@38c.

EGGS—18@19c; supply better.

GROCERIES—Sugar higher and the market still excited; sales 300 hhds raw and 100 bbls refined; raw closed at 13@16c for New Orleans, [illegible] for Porto Rico, 14@15½c for Cuba, and [illegible] for Demarara; hard refined 18@19c; soft 17@18½c.

OILS—Unchanged.

GOLD—134¾ buying rate.

MONEY—Market unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15—P. M.

COTTON—Factors and buyers are wide apart; middling nominally at 28½c; sales 900 bales. Receipts 4,336 bales; exports 4,502 bales.

GOLD—135⅜.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 147, commercial [illegible]. New York sight par.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6 37, XX $7 12, XXX $7 [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn, prime scarce and higher; quoted at 78c. Oats firm at 70c.

BRAN—Dull at $1 15.

HAY—Steady; prime $27@28.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $34 25. Bacon, jobbing shoulders 15½c, clear rib sides 18½c, clear sides 19c. Lard dull; tierce 20¼@20½c, keg 21c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, prime 14¼@15c; clarified 16c. Molasses active and higher; prime 75@78c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1@1 07½.

HIGHWINES—$1.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; fair 15@15½c, prime 17@18c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, February 15—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet at 28c; receipts 3,000 bales; exports 700 bales.

FLOUR—Low grades firm; superfine $6 75@7 25; fancy grades dull.

GRAIN—Corn 70@72c. Oats 78@80c.

HAY—$27 and firm.

BRAN—$24@25.

CORNMEAL—$3 40@3 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak at $34 50. Bulk meats firm; clear sides 17¼@18c, and shoulders 14¼c. Dressed hogs 13@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Very quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat, good scarce and looking up; common and good red $1 70@1 85; amber $1 90. Rye $1 50. Corn less active; yellow 87@90. Oats firm at 75@78c for Western.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar greatly excited and held for a further advance. Molasses, Cuba and Muscavado 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

CATTLE—Beef dull and higher; sales 1,659 head at 10½@11c for extra western steers; 11c for choice, 9@10c for fair to good, 7@8c for common, gross.

SHEEP—In demand at full prices; sales 6,000 head at 6@8c, gross.

HOGS—$1 higher; sales 3,600 head at $8@13 50 per cwt nett.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, February 15—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales prime valley red at $2 25@2 35. Corn firm; white 88c, yellow 92c. Oats strong at 70@73c. Rye firm.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, February 15—P. M.

The crude Petroleum market is dull and prices declined; sales 2,000 bbls, seller first 6 months, at 16½c; 1,000 bbls, February, at 17c; 4,000 bbls, spot, at 17c; 4,000 bbls, seller till July, at 16½c. Refined also dull; sales 1,000 bbls, March, at 35c; 1,000 bbls, February, 35¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, February 15—P. M.

Consols 93¼. 5-20s 78¼. Erie 25¼. Illinois Central 97¼, and Atlantic and Great Western 37¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 15—P. M.

COTTON—Dull; middling uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 10s 5d; red Western 9s 4d@9s 10d. Western flour 25s. Corn 33s 6d for old, and 31s 3d for new. Oats 3s 3d. Barley 5s 3d. Peas 43s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork 97s. Beef 92s. Lard 70s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 56s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 8d; refined is 11¼d.

TALLOW—45s.

TURPENTINE—32s.

OILS—Linseed £30 10s.

LONDON, February 15—P. M.

Tallow 45s 9d@46s. Sugar active; spot 36s 3d, and afloat 28s 9d@29s. Linseed oil £33, do cakes £11 15s.

ANTWERP, February 15—P. M.

Petroleum 58¼@59f.

HAVRE, February 15—P. M.

Cotton market closed flat; low middlings to arrive 141f.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—February 15.

HENDERSON—Per Rose Hite—13 hhds tobacco, Ray & co; 6 hhds tobacco, Ronald & co; 14 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—4 hhds tobacco, Glover & co; 32 kegs lard, Gheens & co—7 cakes beans, 13 bbls flour, Griffith, Bunce & co—5 bags dr fruit, 5 kegs lard, Geo Zimmerman.

ST LOUIS—Per Shamrock—10 bags pecans, Beasley, G & co—[illegible] bbls syrup, Nanz, Bro & co—30 bags shot, Dupont & co—90 pigs lead, [illegible] & co—120 sacks corn, Summers & co—8 tcs lard, Gheens & co—34 bags oats, Whitney, Brown & co.

NEW ORLEANS—Per Virginia—[illegible] bbls sugar, Walton & Bro—[illegible] bbls molasses, [illegible] & co, Newcomb, Buchanan & co—[illegible].

CINCINNATI—Per St. Charles—[illegible] bbls molasses, Walton & Bro—[illegible] & co, Duckwall & Mills.

HENDERSON—Per Morning Star—[illegible] bbls potatoes, 3 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—[illegible]; 11 hhds tobacco, R A Robinson & co—[illegible]; 30 hhds tobacco, [illegible]; 6 hhds tobacco, Frest—13 hhds tobacco, Ronald & co—1 hhd tobacco, Glover, & co—14 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—3 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co.

RAILROADS.

[During the 24 hours ending at noon Feb 15.]

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—[illegible] tobacco, Ray & co—14 bbls ale, W & P Kennedy—[illegible] tobacco, Ray & co, Spratt & co—[illegible] bags corn, Glover & co—[illegible] Wright & Sanders—1 bale cotton, G W Wicks & co—[illegible] tobacco, Porter, Fairfax & co—[illegible] Glover & co, [illegible] Terry & Smith—[illegible] bags, 1 bbl tobacco, C S Bowers—[illegible] hhds tobacco, Glover & co—[illegible] bags barley, Spratt & co—[illegible] G W Wicks & co—1 hhd tobacco, Glover, & co—[illegible] bales batting, G [illegible] Phelps & co—[illegible] bags dr fruit, 1 bbl butter, C G Glover, & co—1 bag flaxseed, 8 bags cotton yarn, Murrell & Weller.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—[illegible] hhds tobacco, [illegible]—[illegible] Todd & Richardson—[illegible] Ronald & Bro—[illegible] tobacco, Pickett warehouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Engagement of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, will be performed Shakespeare's ROMEO AND JULIET—Juliet, Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

☞ Saturday ONLY SIDDONS Matinee.

Weisiger Hall.

KELLOGG!

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that the world-renowned American Prima Donna MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on

Tuesday & Wednesday, Feb. 16 & 17,

The following artistes will assist Miss Kellogg: Alida Topp, Sigs. Lotti, Petrilli, Kopta, Stefani, [illegible]. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. Seats at D. P. Faulds' music store.

DICKENS CLUB,

(Eighth Season.)

GRAND PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT! WEISIGER HALL! FOR LOUISVILLE WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' HOME, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, February 18 and 19. Admission ONE DOLLAR; children under 12 half price. Doors open at [illegible] P. M. Curtain will rise at quarter to 8 [illegible].

[illegible] Matinee Saturday.

DANCING ACADEMY

By ALLMON & DaLARRANAGA,

No. 29 north side of Jefferson street.

Days of Tuition as follows: For Young Ladies, Misses, and Masters, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Young Gentlemen's class from 7 to 10 P. M. Afternoon class superintended by Madame Lo. V. DeLarranaga exclusively.

ALLMON & DaLARRANAGA.

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

OWING to the frequent delays in passing through the canal, and the dangers of navigating the falls, except in high water, the steamer Falls City will hereafter stop at the Portland wharf. No extra drayage will be paid, except in case of agreement between the parties interested.

JOHN A. ROBINSON, Master.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

DEXTER ... ED. MONTGOMERY, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, [illegible].

MORNING STAR ... GILMORE, Master. Will leave as above on this day, the 16th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

MELNOTTE ... KENNISTON, Master. Leaves on Wednesday, the 17th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agts.

For Memphis and Arkansas River.

G. A. THOMPSON ... C. B. PURCELL, Master. Will leave as above on Wednesday the 17th, at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agts.

For Cairo, Memphis, and Arkansas River.

G. A. THOMPSON ... C. B. PURCELL, Master. Will leave as above on [illegible].

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

NICK LONGWORTH ... [illegible], Master. Will leave for [illegible] on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 2,

SAM. SANDERS, Master ... GEO. G. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave for [illegible] every Wednesday at [illegible] P. M. Returning every Saturday at [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,

JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't,

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays for Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, No. 23 Fourth street

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 00 [illegible] state-room—$2—one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 9 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON ... SAM. HILDRETH, Master,

GEN. BUELL ... G. DAVID, Master,

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES ... D. WHITTEN, Master,

GEN. LYTLE ... R. W. WADE, Master,

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

☞ Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamer for all Eastern cities. The steamers of the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.

JOS CAMPION, Agent.